PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,440—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. **Milk**

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd Oct.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

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F. BALDOVINO,
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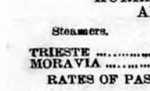
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 22nd October.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,279	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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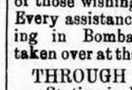

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

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FROM THE
LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,
OF
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LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
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FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash, Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	" 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	" 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	" 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	" 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	" 7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		" 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		" 6 8
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Cartado 1A		do.	100	" 6 8

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THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
HOCKEY SEASON, 1898.
JUST IMPORTED.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
ASH STICKS ..... each	0	6	BALLS, COVERED STRING ..... doz.	8	0
NEW REGULATION ..... "	4	0	RULES OF HOCKEY ..... copy	0	4

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Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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Such as Disinclination for Food, Uneasiness and Pain after eating, Loss of Appetite, Nerve and Spirits, Headache, General Lassitude and Depression, are well known.

ITS REMEDY is found in

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which gives Immediate Relief and eventual cure in all mild attacks. In more severe cases the remedy shows highly beneficial results, and patients who have suffered for long periods frequently find it a radical cure if persevered with.

It is one of the Best Remedies discovered for this Most Distressing Complaint.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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TO BE OF FULL AND VIGOROUS GROWTH?

THEN HAVE

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

in constant use upon your

TOILET TABLE.

IT IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION the most effective PRESERVER and RESTORER of the HAIR in EXISTENCE, stimulating and strengthening its growth by purely natural means and without the objectionable "forcing" caused by the chemical components found in nearly all the advertised Hair Preparations.

Deliciously Cooling in Use.

Entirely of Vegetable Composition it is guaranteed harmless in every sense, and suited alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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CHUTNIES.

PREPARED from the best ingredients, with the utmost care and cleanliness in the Steam Laboratories of TREACHER and Co., Ld., at Byculla.

Prices: Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-0 per bottle.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 78, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1896.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in their relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These Designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved..	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS... { No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.	
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... { No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.	

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TOKIO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th October 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 529 OF 1895.

RAMCHANDRA BABURAO of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHANVAR SUKAT GOWAN PATEL of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Bhoiwada at Matunga outside the Fort, and GIRDHARDAS GHANSAMDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshvar outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Re DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA.

vs.

SHANVAR SUKAT GOWAN PATEL.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated 24th day of September 1898, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right title and interest of the Defendant Shanvar Sukat Gowan Patel in the following properties at the instance of Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha.

All those several pieces of land partly Toka and partly Pension and Tax, situate lying and being at Bhoiwada at Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73837 square yards or thereabouts standing in the joint names of the said Shanvar Sukat Gowand Sandu Pawsha Gowand and Ramchandra Pawsha Gowand and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 6, 18, 38, 111, 146, and 155, 6-5, and 833, New Nos. 1435,1,1428, 1426, 1423, 4572, and 4521 and New Survey Nos 1-2465, 1-2041, 2-2072,1-2-3-4-5, 2057, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 and 9 A-2036 1-A and B-2116, 1-217 3-2121 and 5-2462. The said pieces are bounded as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—North partly by passage partly by the ground of Joao Doming Braz, South partly by the ground of Keshao Jivraj Thakar and partly by the ground of Sha Manekchand Hirachand, West by a passage and East partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Joao Doming Braz,

SECONDLY.—North by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji, South by the ground of Manoel James Loon and Alexander Manoel Loon, West partly by the ground of Merwanji Cawasji and partly by the ground of Barshau Doonkoo Thakoor, and East by the ground of Alexander Manoel Loon, Lawrence John Loon and Philip Bastao Loon.

THIRDLY.—North by the ground of Manoel Lawrence, South by a passage, West by the ground of Padmabai wife of Haipoo Balaji, and East by the ground of Soothar Keshao Thakar,

FOURTHLY.—North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Alexander Manoel Rodrigues, partly by the ground of Joe Antone Loon, Joe Lawrence Loon Philip Parsha Loon and partly by the ground of Pallanji Pestanji West partly by Parel Convent and partly by the ground of Lawrence Joe Loon, Philip Barchin Loon and Alexander Manoel Rodrigues and East partly by the ground of Govind Bhicaji, Govind Mahadeo Thakore and Soothar Keshao Thakoor,

FIFTHLY.—North partly by the ground of Haji Sulemanji Joomaand partly by a passage. South partly by a passage, partly by the ground of Mukund Gopal and partly by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Cursetji Cawasjee, West partly by the ground of Haji Alli Moosa and partly by the ground of Dadoo Jugconnath partly by aj passage, and East partly by Bhoiwada Road partly by the ground of Mukand Gopal and partly by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Cursedjee Cawasjee,

SIXTHLY.—North by the ground of Bombay Municipality, South partly by a passage and partly by the ground of Keshao Jivraj and Wasudev Abaji, East by a passage and West by Bhoiwada Road,

SEVENTHLY.—North by the ground of Vinayak Wasudev Abaji, South by the passage, West partly by the ground of Thakoor Callianji Damodhar and partly by the ground of Vinayak Wasudev Abaji, and East by a passage.

EIGHTHLY.—North by a passage, South partly by the ground of Damji Arjoon, partly by the ground of Narayan Yessu Jussoo Patel West by the ground of Narayan Raghunath, and East by a passage,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of November 1898 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claim or charges.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufactur Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

XMAS GOODS by every Steamer, all Latest Novelties imported in Toys, Dolls, and Presents. Illustrated Price List post free on application to SHROFF BROTHERS Hornby Row, Fort.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Coars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LINOLEUMS, the most cleanly, cool and healthy of floor covering. Effective and Inexpensive, A splendid variety in Stock, Prices from Re. 1-8 per square yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PALI HILL, BANDORA.—TO LET from 1st November Bungalow occupied by Mr. Murray. Apply to Hormusjee, care of Mr. Smetham, Solicitor, Church Gate Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ANTHONY NOBAY and Co.—Engravers on Wood and Metal, and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers; 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Well sheltered and replete with every comfort, Excellent Cuisine and well managed, and within easy walking distance of the Church, the Club, and every other resorts of amusements.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED Intona Organs with 6 Tunes Rs. 35, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED GENT'S STRAW Hats Rs. 3, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4-8. Gent's Tweed Caps Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2, Gent's Soft Felt Hats, all shades, Rs.5-12 and Rs. 6-8. —WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-4, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, in Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS Rs. 10-8, Townend's Shikar Hats Rs. 8-8, Pigsticker Pith Topees, superior quality, Rs. 3-12.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 5, with postage, Re. 6. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL
and haus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON CHECKS.

On FRIDAY the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors—
On account and risk of Joti Pershad Mooturam, Delhi—
Per s.s. Eten Hall.
W. B. and Co., D-103, 503—1 case cotton checks.
On account and risk of Bhagwandas Rattonchand, Delhi—
Per s.s. Eten Hall.
W. B. and Co., D-102, 561-562—2 cases cotton checks.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 22nd inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of bamboo art furniture teapoys, lamp stand &c one, two, three and four light hanging lamps handsome table and wall lamps, standard telescopic lamps, iron tables for lamps, glassware, flower pots, liqueur sets, coffee machines, &c.,&c.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY the 22nd inst. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Smart cabriolet by Stewart and Co. Calcutta in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in good condition
1 secondhand strong victoria in very good order
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay hale golding quite in harness.
1 strong Half shigram, Arab pony, harness and lamps all in good condition and in regular use.

AUCTION SALE OF CUT RUBIES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Ravchand Oojamchand and on account and risk of the mortgagors Ambaram Bhagwan and Narayan Bhagwan the following jewellery:—
104 cut rubies, weight about 77 ratis.
38 " " " " 44 "
19 " " " " 22 1-2 "
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Ditmar and others, one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order, with balls cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of H. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
Also the property of the late Sir Charles Farran Chief Justice of the High Court—
1 second-hand English-built double-seated brougham, by Laurie and Marner.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good condition.
1 set double harness saddlery &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 5 Grant Buildings where the kit has been removed for sale household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and others plated crockery and glassware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Persian and English carpets pictures table ornaments &c, &c. the property of J REED, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr E Wimbridge, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, on THURSDAY the third proximo the very valuable English, teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and others, one sweet-toned ebony wood square piano and one half sized slate billiard table with balls, cues etc., complete rich glass and cr ockery ware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, beautiful paintings pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT by order of the Receiver in suit No. 4 of 1894 a valuable landed property in Doongri Street (Mandvie Koliwada) or 3rd Esplanade Cross Lane outside the Fort consisting of about 524 square yards of pension and tax ground with one five storied dwelling-house one two storied chawl and one two storied shop standing thereon, together with the Fazundari right in respect of ground admeasuring about 200 square yards and situated in the same locality. For particulars apply to the undersigned who will receive offers on the behalf of the Receiver.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS, &C.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite old Secretariat Building, the following, consisting of concertinas and accordeons, centre piece, scent frames, dolls, toys, ladies' companions, cash and despatch boxes, musical boxes, gold and silver watches, folding harmonium etc
The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., an invoice of handsome gilt furniture, suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of gilt large and small round oblong, octagon and side tables, teapoys, with 1, 2 and 3 tiers, dressing and toilet tables, fire-screens, music reading and book stands, fish bowls on stands, stick and umbrella stands, bird cages on stands, 1, 2 and 3 pier marble topped telescope lamps enamelled glass per glasses with pin tables etc. lamps, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, in the old Oriental Bank Building, the remaining valuable and neat substantial French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, consisting of drawing-room suite, linel silktapestry, light and easy chairs, substantial bedsteads, sin gle and double almyras, dressing and washband tables, first-rate sympathetic mahogany square piano specially built for the Indian climate 4 and 5 light glass chandeliers.
The property is on view.

SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, opposite Kandawadi, the stock-in-trade of Mr. S Pinto. Coachbuilder, closing business, consisting of victoria, shigrams, landau, dog-cart, brougham, mail-phaeton also carriage bodies, tools, etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' quarters, Wolehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of J. COLLINSON, Esq., proceeding to England.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVI ROW OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Bhanjee Bapoobhai Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 3rd of November next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.—
All that piece of Fazundari ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of Nagdevi Row in the sub-district of Mazdvi assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 761-762 and street No. 15,21, 21A, containing by admeasurement 347 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Luximon Sudoba on the west by the property of Ramjee Bhicka Coombaria, on the north by the said Nagdevi Row, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHUNAM KILN ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 4 pm. the undermentioned landed property viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla on or towards the North by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla and on or towards the south by the property of the said David Sassoon and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 360 and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Industrial Home for Women.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19th October, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERC.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 3,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 56, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

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ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 1-27m., 1-10a. Low water, 7-12m., 7-7a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 12 noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for a representative on the City Improvement Trust, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—The Special Jurors empanelled in the case of Clive Durant are not required to attend at the High Court this day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapur, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. Melbourne will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI.—Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the retired Minister of H. H. the Gaekwar, left Santa Cruz where he had returned a week ago, for his native place Petlad, a city under the Baroda State. The Dewan Bahadur is to visit Baroda as the guest of H. H. the Gaekwar about the end of this month.

BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.—Dew, a Hindu woman, went to see her married daughter at Oomercarry on Monday afternoon, and while on her way back near the staircase, she was bitten on the left forearm by a dog, alleged to be rabid, belonging to a Hindu woman named Cashee. Dew was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was cauterized.

CHARGE AGAINST A HINDU WIDOW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin again charged Bhima, an old Hindu woman, and Maina, her widowed daughter, with concealing the birth of a child at Colaba. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. The magistrate convicted both the women, and sentenced Bhima to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and Maina to one month's simple imprisonment, in consideration of her being in a delicate state of health.

LECTURE ON SNAILS.—The popular writer on the instinct and habits of small animals under the pseudonym of Eha, Mr. E. H. Aitken, of the Customs Salt Department, at present stationed at Oorun, gave last evening before the Y.M.C.A. Literary Society a very interesting and instructive lecture on Snails. Dr. MacDonald, Registrar of the Bombay University, presided; and there was a fairly good attendance of ladies and gentlemen to hear the lecture. The lecture at the outset pointed out the distinction between land snails and sea snails, and gave an interesting account, of their manner of life and their anatomical economy. He then showed a collection of shells in which these creatures live, and explained at great length the gradual development of the shells. At the conclusion of the lecture, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Aitken.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hayter charged Jacky Fernandes, a Native Christian, and five others, before Mr. W. C. Webb, with behaving themselves in a riotous manner at Sankli Street, on Saturday night. A couple of Municipal carts were lying on an open piece of ground near Sankli Street and two Purdesees were seated on the top of these carts on Saturday night, when two of the accused went up to the carts and told the Purdesees to get down. This they refused to do and an altercation took place, when the other accused turned up and assaulted the Purdesees. Constables Hayter and Chambers came upon the scene and succeeded in arresting all the accused. The first accused who pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to twelve day's rigorous imprisonment. The remaining accused pleaded not guilty, but did not call any witnesses to prove their innocence, and they were sentenced to fourteen day's imprisonment each with hard labour.

DROWNED WHILE CLEANING A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nanabhoy Sittaram, a clerk employed at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard at Wari Bunder and residing in an oart at Girgaum Back Road. On Monday morning deceased went to one Mahadoo Sueearam, residing in the same oart, and told him to assist him in cleaning the well in the compound. Mahadoo went into the well while deceased stood on the parapet wall and lowered a basket tied with a rope. Mahadoo dived into the water with the basket and having filled it with mud, deceased hauled it up. This went on two or three times, when deceased's foot suddenly slipped off the parapet wall and he fell in. Hearing a splash above him, Mahadoo rose to the surface of the water and finding deceased was not on the parapet wall, he at once dived in and felt the deceased's body at the bottom. Mahadoo tried to bring the deceased up to the surface of the water, but could not do so, and coming out of the well, raised an alarm. Another man jumped in and brought the deceased to the surface of the water. A rope was then tied round his waist and he was hauled up. He was unconscious, but as life did not appear to be extinct he was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

PALMING OFF FALSE ORNAMENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Buchoo Ali, a Khoja merchant, again appeared before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by a merchant named Mowji Heerji, charging him with cheating in respect of Rs. 300 in cash. Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vesteer, pleader. The information filed by the complainant it appeared that on the evening of the 22nd July last, accused called at the complainant's place of business at Khaduk and asked him for a loan of Rs. 300 on the security of six gold bangles, weighing seventeen tolas, promising to return the loan in four or five days. Taking the bangles to be made of genuine gold, complainant lent him the amount and entered the transaction in his book of account. On the 11th August complainant went to the shop of the accused which is also at Khaduk and demanded from him the return of the money, when accused denied all knowledge of the transaction. Becoming suspicious, complainant had the gold bangles tested by a goldsmith, who found them to be made of brass. The accused pleaded not guilty, denying any such transaction had ever taken place between them. He urged that the case was got up against him through jealousy and rivalry in business. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the complainant was a respectable merchant and, dealing in money to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. It was impossible to believe that complainant and his witnesses had conspired with a view of ruining the accused. The court had no hesitation in holding that the accused was guilty of cheating by palming off false ornaments. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer four month's rigorous imprisonment. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

FANCY BAZAAR AND LOTTERY AT LOWER DAMAUN.—Sunday was the birthday of Donna Maria Pia, the Dowager Queen of Portugal, and in commemoration of it, 21 guns were fired at noon from the Fort in Upper Damaun and the public buildings were illuminated. The birthday was made an occasion of a Fancy Bazaar and opening a lottery of various choice articles purchased and collected by Her Excellency Lady Maria de Cunha Villar for the benefit of the fund for enlarging the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar in Fort St. Jerome at Lower Damaun. For some days preparations were going on for erecting a spacious pendal in the large open space between the Government school and Mr. Sorabji Dauanawala's buildings, and for two days Her Excellency was arranging the numerous articles for sale and to be awarded as prizes in the lottery. By Sunday afternoon, numerous flags and festoons of various colours were hung and branches of trees were artistically placed and the pendal presented a gay appearance. Precisely at 5 p.m., His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Maria de Cunha Villar and other ladies of the Church Committee arrived at the pendal, when a number of big crackers were fired by way of salute and a company of soldiers under the command of Mr. Menesse presented arms and the Government band commenced to play. From 5 to 8 p.m. crowds of Christian and Parsee ladies, gentlemen and children and several Hindoos and Mahomedans visited the pendal and purchased anna tickets and tried their chances, and those who obtained costly prizes for an anna went home joyous and those who drew blanks were not sorry for the loss of a few annas which went towards a charitable object. A corner of the pendal was set apart for refreshments which were sold by the Governor's Mahomedan havaldar at high prices for the benefit of the Church fund. The following members of the Church Committee were engaged in the enclosure selling tickets and awarding the prizes:—His Excellency Colonel Kachembuck Villar, Her Excellency Lady Maria de Cunha Villar, Mrs. Valdemira de Cunha, Mr. A. F. Moniz, Revd. Father Ezikiel St. Anna, Mr. Emilian Fernandes, Mrs. Rosa Fernandes, Miss Isabella de Souza, the Vicar Father S. de Menezes, Miss Vaz, Miss Martha Fernandes and Dr. John Moniz.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	2	19
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	4	0	27
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	2	
D	Khetwady	5	0	10
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	9	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	12
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Telagu		1	14
	G Lund		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Modykhana		2	
	Maratha		3	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Kapole & Lad Joint		0	
	Total	25	15	114
	Total plague deaths to date	31,766	27,973	
	Same date last year	7	6	107

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	0

A GOOD TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Pallanji Pestonjee Raghina, Government, pensioner and Special Constable has been instrumental in breaking down an absurd and expensive practice in connection with last promissory notes and since last year has been active in house to house visitation in E. Ward East No. 9 District as the special Constable and Plague authority.

COLABA HOSPITAL.

The following subscriptions in aid of the Colaba Hospital fund have been received in addition to those, already acknowledged. From Mr. Trimbuk Canara Rs. 10. and from Mr. Ardeshir S. Dalal Rs. 5.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 17th instant.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	17,595	7	1
Lt-Col T L Jones	10	0	0
Total Rs.	17,605	7	1

DARING ROBBERY AT BHINDY BAZAAR ROAD.

BEFORE Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon brought up on remand and again charged Gunny Ismail, Meer Adum alias Oomer Ahmed, Abdool Currim and Cassum Jaffer, all Mahomedans of noted character, with forcibly removing from the person of Ahmed Haji Mahomed a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 350. Mr. Velinker appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that he was a landed proprietor and resided at Mahim. On the 6th instant he came to Bombay from Mahim to attend to his business at Doctor Street, Null Bazaar, and while he was standing outside his office, the first accused went up to him and told him that his (complainant's) father was waiting for him at the Anjuman-i-Islam Library on Bhindy Bazaar Road, as he wanted to give the witness an important telegraphic message. Believing this to be true, witness accompanied the accused, and on their arrival at Bhindy Bazaar Road he asked him where his father was. The first accused thereupon inquired of the second accused, who was standing there and who gave that witness false information. After waiting for some time, went up to the third floor of a neighbouring house. Witness in company of the two accused went up to the third floor of the house, where they pushed him into a room where two other accused were seated. These two men caught hold of the witness and gave him blows with their fists. The third accused showed him an open knife and demanded of him, on pain of severe personal injuries, his money; while the fourth one robbed him of his gold watch and chain and bolted downstairs. The three accused then let the complainant go, but before he could go downstairs all of them decamped. The witness, on coming out of the house, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the fourth accused on the same evening and was identified by the complainant. This accused then took the police and the complainant to an open space of ground behind the buildings belonging to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., and other places in the Fort and made the police dig up for the watch and chain, but no property was found. The police, in the prosecution of their inquiry, captured the following three accused about midnight on the same day. These men took the police to the Victoria Gardens and pointed out a certain tree, under which they said they had buried the property. The police on digging at the spot recovered the chain. On being questioned regarding the watch, the accused began to incriminate each other for having removed the watch from the place without the knowledge of the other accused. At the close of the case the officer in charge produced records of several previous convictions standing against the first three accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first three offenders to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the fourth one to a year's like punishment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE shoot on Saturday was at 200 and 300 yards. At the first distance Sergt. Jackson and Capt T M English tied with 26 points and Lance Corpl Herbert was best with 24 points at the second. The full scores were:—

31ST COMPETITION — 200 yds

Sergt P J Jackson 1st S L Infantry	26a
Capt T M English Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	24b
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	24c
Lce Corpl A J Herbert G I P Ry Vol	23d
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	23d
Sergt A W Scott Ordnance Dept	22
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	22
Serjt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vol	22
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W Johnson Ordnance Dept	16

a Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon, b handicapped 8 points, c handicapped 10 points and d handicapped 6 points.

32ND COMPETITION — 300 yds

Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vol	24a
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	23b
Sergt A W Scott Ordnance Dept	23c
Sergt P J Jackson 1st S L Infantry	22
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	21
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	20
Sergt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vol	20
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	19
Capt T M English Bo Vol Rifles	17
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Johnson Ordnance Dept	16

a Handicapped 10 points, b handicapped 6 points and c handicapped, winner of spoon.

THE BENE-ISRAELITE TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I write to correct what appears to be a clerical error in your report in your issue of to-day regarding the consecration ceremony of the new Beni-Israel burial ground opposite the Aga Khan's bungalow. Your report describes Mr. Joseph Ezekiel as the *chief* trustee of the burial ground, which is incorrect. As a matter of fact there are four trustees, who are all on the same footing. I shall be obliged by your giving this publicity so that our community may know the true position of the four trustees.—Yours, &c.,

ABRAHAM SOLOMON,

October 17.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT ALLBLESS BAUG.

FOR the last five days the vicinity of the Allbless Baug has been resounding with the music of the Shropshire Regimental Band, that of the Austrian Ladies Band, and a number of local Portuguese bandsmen in connection with the wedding festivities in two leading families of Bombay and the Punjab. The Jussawallas have established their name and fame both here and up-country by their energy in affording facilities to Government, to Military cantonments and Messes and to the Civil Service, to obtain stores, wines and spirits and other supplies for the last half century and upwards. They have their headquarters in Bombay, from which supplies of all sorts are forwarded to the North-West Provinces, wherein various branches have been opened which give every facility to the authorities in times of war and periodically recurring campaigns. Messrs. Jamsetjee and Jehangir Jussewala, the ancestors of the present representatives of their several firms, have been known to have given help to Government at various times, which have been duly acknowledged. Some years ago Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cawasjee Commodore went into the service of the Jussawallas in the Punjaub, where after some time he severed his connection with the firm and established himself as a general merchant, a contractor and an agent. In these capacities, he soon distinguished himself and his services were prominently brought to the notice of Government. He generally obtained all Government contracts, particularly in carrying mails by tongas, and so successful was his enterprise in this direction that the Viceroy, at the recommendation of the local authorities, conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur. He was also made an Honorary Magistrate of the Murree Hill station by the Punjab Government. In the recent campaigns on the frontier, Mr. Commodore greatly facilitated the transport of troops by his tonga service, for which a special resolution of Government was published in August last, eulogising his services. He had the honour of having obtained a patent for an ambulance for tongas, which was considered a great boon for the sick and wounded in these arduous campaigns. These ambulances were placed at the disposal of Government without claiming any recompense for the trouble and outlay that had been incurred. By his valuable services he has gained a name and fame in the Punjaub, which afford a striking example of what well directed energy and enterprise can accomplish to gain an honest competence. By their commercial enterprise the two families of the Jussawallas and Commodores came into closer contact with the result that a marriage was arranged between Mr. Merwanjee Eduljee Cowasjee Jussawala and Bai Aimai, a daughter of Khan Bahadur Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Commodore. The chief representatives of the bride and bridegroom came down to Bombay a few days ago to celebrate the marriage and Allbless Baug was chosen as the place for the festivities. The gateway, the compound and the three principal halls were elegantly decorated in the best way that art could suggest. Strings of flowers, interwoven with palm leaves, were hung up in various parts of the building, which was literally ablaze with globe lamps, chandeliers, and other glass articles, which, lighted in various fashions, with electric light, made the place as bright and delightful as one could wish. The compound of Allbless Baugh was converted into a sort of a spacious hall, with a beautiful canopy, the floor being carpeted throughout. There were nearly five hundred invitations issued for Monday evening, to which Parsee ladies and gentlemen largely responded and the sight of gaily and richly dressed ladies was simply charming. The guests were received by Mr. Eduljee Cowasje Jussawalla and his brother on the side of the bridegroom, and by Khan Bahadur Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee Commodore on that of the bride. For the amusement of the guests, the band of the Shropshire Rement played an enjoyable selection of music, a printed programme of which containing no fewer than sixteen items was distributed among them. At sunset the bridegroom and his party proceeded to the hall in which the bride with her friends was accommodated, and where the sacred ceremony was performed by Dustoor Kaikhusro Jamaspjee Jamaspasona and another priest. At the conclusion of this function, valuable presents of jewellery, ornaments and silk dresses were exchanged between the parents and nearest relatives of the couple, after which the whole party repaired to partake of the banquet provided for them. By way of amusement during the long interval between the first ceremony and the second that takes place soon after midnight, a theatrical representation in Hindustani from Shakespere's Cymbeline by Mr. Jehangir Pesonjee and his company was given, which was much enjoyed. The second ceremony having been gone though, the assembly broke up a little before 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Floral devices were fixed in different parts of the building such as—"Bid You a Hearty Welcome"; "Joy Crown the Feast;" "Long life to the Happy Couple," made by Mr. Hormusji Ardesir Dubash. Mr. Commodore and Mr. Jussawalla during the evening received congratulatory telegrams and letters from their numerous friends in the principal stations in the North-West Provinces.

IS A PORT TRUST STREET A PUBLIC STREET?

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Kessowji Odharji and four others with causing obstruction in a public place on the 5th and 6th instant. Mr. Hugh Sealey, pleader, defended the first, second and the fifth accused.

Mr. Jolliffe deposed that the accused, who were dealers in firewood, had been warned by him not to put their firewood in Jamnagar and Veraval Streets.

Mr. E. C. Watkins, Head Inspector in the Traffic Department, Port Trust, who was called on behalf of the accused, said that the streets in question were private streets inasmuch as they belonged to the Port Trust. The Port Trust kept the streets clean and under repair, and had the right to close them whenever they thought fit. They were specially built for the convenience of the dealers in firewood, who had to pay heavy rent to the Port Trust for putting the firewood in the streets before they could be stacked in their depots.

It was contended on behalf of the Police that the streets were public roads because Municipal boards giving their names were put up there, and the public enjoyed the right of using them.

Mr. Sealy submitted that, under section 19 of the Bombay Police Act of 1860, it was necessary that the Commissioner of Police should, with the sanction of the local Government, prescribe the limits within which certain streets became public streets.

Superintendent Holdway, who was conducting the prosecution, here drew the attention of the Court to a Government Notification which was to the effect, that all public streets and roads in Bombay came within the purview of the Bombay Police Act of 1890.

Mr. Sealy argued that the notification did not carry the matter any further. The main point for consideration was, was this a public street or thoroughfare? Under the Municipal Act a public street was defined "as a street levelled, paved, metalled, or channelled by the Corporation." Moreover the Port Trust Act of 1879 stated, that when the Port Trust had metalled a road they might give it over to the Municipality, and then the Municipality must clean it and keep it under repair as a public street. Mr. Watkins' evidence was clear on the point, and it was that the Port Trust cleaned the streets in question. He, therefore, submitted that the accused could not be convicted.

The magistrate observed that the point raised in the case was an important one, and he might perhaps find it necessary to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. He would, however, hear further evidence before he came to any conclusion on the point.

Mr. Holdway informed the Court that he intended to instruct the Public Prosecutor when the case came on for further hearing.

The matter was then adjourned.

THE RECENT AFFAIRS AT KALAT.

THE "Baluchistan Gazette" says:—The state of domestic politics in Kalat is in reality not any better, though the Khan has, we believe, managed to compromise the affair alluded to by us in our penultimate issue. It seems only one woman lost her life, the other two victims being seriously but not dangerously injured. A solatium of a couple of thousand rupees, accompanied by the usual Native State pressure, has so it is made to appear, mollified the aggrieved parties, while one principal official, and a couple of subordinates of the Khan's, who are supposed to have taken the principal part in the decoying of the women, &c., have been made over by their master to the Political Agent, Captain Knox, for trial. Though we expect they have been made the scapegoats in the scandal, yet we trust they will receive such punishment as will act as a deterrent to other scoundrels of the same kidney. There are no two questions. The present ruler of Kalat wants a strong guiding and controlling hand always close by him, invested with status and authority sufficient to enable him to speak plainly and act promptly on emergencies, while still retaining the Khan's confidence. No ordinary individual can be expected to compass both these ends, but then is it not worth while to seek for an extraordinary one, so as to minimise the risk of occurrences similar to the one just amicably settled?

FORTY-SEVEN delegates, representing 317,500 men attended a meeting of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in London on Sept. 28, when it was decided to accept the terms of the employers offered on July 6.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA NOTICE.

THE following is the result of the drawings for heats:—

Bungalow Fours.

H M S Magdala	
The Kennets	
Onion Lodge	
Elephanta Flat	

Both semifinals and finals will be rowed on Saturday the 29th instant. The names and weights of the crew in each boat should be declared to me before Monday the 24th instant.

Pair Oars.

A Wood	
Bye	
W C Shepherd	
E W Huddleston	
F J B Hutchinson	
H B Learoyd	
A Edie	
W F Skene	
P Pochey	
S H Murray	
J H Gray	
A C Boulton	
D N Graham	
W A Haig Brown	
A Waller	

The first ties of these must be complete before Monday the 24th instant, the second ties not later than Wednesday the 26th instant; the semifinals should be rowed on Thursday the 27th and the finals will take place on Saturday the 29th.

Sculling.

P F Fischer	
Bye	
W J Willson	
J Pollard	
W F Skene	
J M Barham	
A A Economo	
H B Learoyd	
E J Christie	
A Wood	
W C Shepherd	
H S Carwood	
A V Courage	
C F L Fischer	
A C Boulton	
D N Graham	

The first ties of these must be complete before Monday the 24th instant, the second ties not later than Wednesday the 26th instant the semifinals should be rowed on Thursday the 27th and the final will take place on Saturday the 29th.

Competitors must arrange the date of rowing to their mutual satisfaction and should make sure that a judge and starter will be present on the date fixed.

W. H. HALY BROWN,
Honorary Secretary for Boats.

SACRIFICE OF ANIMALS ON THE DUSSERA DAY.

A MEETING of the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay was held on Monday afternoon, at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to certain Native Chiefs and Princes praying for the abolition of the custom of sacrificing buffaloes, goats and other animals in their territories on Dussera Navratra holidays for propitiating the goddess Bhawani. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the draft memorial was read out. It stated, among other things, that the memorialists observed with deep regret that it was customary to kill buffaloes goats, etc., on the annual Dussera Navratra holidays for propitiating the goddess Bhawani in the territories of Indian Chiefs and Princes, and also in certain parts of British India for securing the supposed welfare of the inhabitants therein. Last year the Hindu community of Bombay addressed representations to various Chiefs and Princes praying for the abolition of the inhuman practice. The memorialists felt it their painful duty to once more approach them on the subject. It was gratifying to learn that the custom had been stopped by the Rutlam State and some States in Kathiawar, such as Bhavnagar, Morvi, Jamnagar, Gondal, etc. The memorialists expressed their grateful thanks to the rulers of these States for the measures taken by them to propagate the true principles of religion and humanity by discountenancing a custom which was not sanctioned by the principles of morality and the teachings of Indian saints, Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism enjoined kindness to the whole sentient creation. The classical literature of India looked upon animal life as sacred, though lapses had unfortunately taken place from those high ideals through ignorance, superstition and poverty. The memorialists felt convinced that if enlightened Chiefs and Princes in whose territories the practice still prevailed would only let their subjects to understand that they had no sympathy whatever with such rites and ceremonies, based upon a total misconception of natural and moral laws and of divine injunctions, they would rapidly disappear. No man could make up for the violation of the laws of God by sacrificing innocent and quiet animals in the name of religion. A great obligation was cast upon all Hindus to understand and enforce the principles of true religion, to stop superstitions and cruel practices, and to teach the ignorant to walk in the path of mercy and righteousness. The memorialists, therefore, earnestly prayed that the native rulers would be graciously pleased to abolish the practice of sacrificing animals on the Dussera holiday, and thus render it still more holy and pure in its observances by the actual realization of the gospel of kindness to the dumb creation.

On the motion of Dr. Popat Prabhuram, the memorial was adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE DOINGS OF DRINK.

Mr. D. D. GILDER, one of the Joint honorary secretaries of the Indian Temperance Association, delivered on Sunday last in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, the first part of his lecture on "The Doings of Drink." Mr. David Gostling, C. E., presided.

The lecturer began his address by exhibiting a fine coloured picture, entitled "The Doings of Drink," painted by Mr. Summers, a working man artist. The results, of the traffic—such as fights, neglect of children, crime, &c.,—were well represented in it, and the whole scene was evidently true to the life. Referring to the popular belief that drink gave strength to the weak, the lecturer showed a chart exhibiting the composition of various articles of daily consumption, such as milk, bread, cheese, potatoes, ale, wine, and brandy, and proved the fallacy of the belief. Those who have latterly begun to frequent beer-shops, (and he was sorry to see Parsi priests among them,) said that beer was liquid bread. The fallacy of this statement was brought home to the audience by a quotation from Baron Liebig, the great German chemist, who after numerous experiments established the data that a man consuming nine quarts of the best Bavarian beer every day for a year, will get as much nutriment out of it as he could get from a five-pound loaf or three pounds of meat. When the drink sellers lose their licenses some persons pity them. But who, asked Mr. Gilder, is more worthy of pity—the publican or his victim? The publican will be responsible to God for the evils introduced by him in an otherwise happy world. When thus taunted, the dram sellers turn about and say that they are not to blame, inasmuch as the public go to their shops to get the drink, they do not take it to their homes like vegetables. But they seem to forget that every man is his brother's keeper. The lecturer concluded his remarks for the evening by proving, by the help of statistics that the money invested in the drink traffic, if diverted to other useful arts and industries, would find employment for an immensely greater number of men, and the world would be all the happier for it. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman closed the proceedings. The second part of the lecture will be given on Sunday next at the same place, when a magic lantern will be brought into requisition to illustrate a temperance story.

THE BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL TRAIN.

IT is a matter for regret that the excellence of the arrangements connected with the special English mail train from Bombay to Calcutta are still so little known or appreciated by up-country and Bengal passengers by the mail steamers. Passengers for the express have some advantage in being disembarked before the other passengers on the steamer and being able to pass their goods through the Custom-house before the rush. The interval after landing is long enough to permit a visit to one's agents, but not so long as to make it necessary to go to a hotel. The arrangements on the train are excellent. Messrs. Kellner and Company run a comfortable dining car all through with a European in charge whose attention to the wants of the passengers is constant. The food, cooking and attendance are described by the passengers who have just come up from Bombay as being far better than anything they have previously met with in India: very much better on the whole than on the Marseilles-Calais train. Had it been known that a through refreshment car so well managed was to travel with the train, the number of passengers who would have joined it from the s. s. Clyde would have been very much greater; but those who were returning from three months' leave and had gone down by the express in July imagined that the return journey would be much like their then experience when the refreshment contractors on the G. I. P. for each meal huddled ill-cooked and tepid dishes into the carriages for the passengers to deal with as best they might. It does not, we are told, pay Messrs. Kellner to run through a car both ways. It is true that the return car from Calcutta to Bombay would not itself pay at the present season, but the indirect effect would not be small. It would prevent possible passengers from acquiring an experience of the special train which prevents them from ever travelling by it again. The experiment now being tried by Messrs. Kellner and Company is one the success of which is most important to Indian railway travellers. It is being conducted with a liberality and care which thoroughly deserve success, and it is to be hoped that it will ultimately be so successful as to lead to the introduction of the system on other mail trains in India.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Captain N T Nielson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Mackinnon, 1,461 tons, Captain J W Roberts, will sail to-day for Coconada, in ballast.

THE P & O Co's s s Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain J D Sounder, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain W Chapman, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo, and the following passengers: Mr Shaw. Hajee Abdulla Alli, and Son, Mr, and Miss Brierly: Mrs and Miss Peace.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 15th October, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee, Mrs. Wilson, and 235 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain F W Fry, arr

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 1-2. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 102 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·31 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupees Securities remained at £62 3-8 Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was still quoted at 3 5-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 27 3-4d. per oz.; but in New York the value of the metal was unchanged at 60 cents per oz., Demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

For Linseed 37s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Havre. business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday in London, with a good demand at advanced prices, Bombay being 1d. higher.

In Liverpool the Cotton market was steady at closing last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 1-64d. per lb. for October and February-March deliveries. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 7-16 cents per lb.; January and and April Futures 8 points each, to 5·41 and 5·54 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 83,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been quiet but steady to-day, with a small business passing. There were no purchases reported on account of shippers; but the Mills bought 200 bales Khandeish, at Rs. 125 per candy, 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 130, 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 113 1-2; 200 Pachora at, Rs. 124, 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 126, 100 Surat, at Rs. 147.

WHEAT.—A small business is doing in a steady market.

SEEDS.—The market is firm with an advance in prices of 1 anna per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	82	bales.
Wheat	6,160	cwts.
Linseed	12,540	"
Rapeseed	6,638	"
Gingellyseed	7,648	"
Poppyseed	1,324	"
Groundnuts	607	"
Castorseed	7,498	"
Rice	4,251	"

FREIGHTS.—The matket is quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE continued steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was again very dull, there being no enquiry for Bank Paper, and no Merchants' Bills offering. Quotations close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 94 1-2s for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 7-16 for the Settlement, and 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—China and David Mills are Rs. 5 higher and Coorla Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 3 3-4 lower, at Rs. 1,191 1-4 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-31
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORTSAID, OCT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, OCT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's stermer Golconda left here this morning.

PENANG, OCT. 17.

The Austrian Llyod's s. s. Trieste from Japan, left here this evening for Bombay.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra (extra) left here, to-day, for China direct.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Setimbro left Penang for Bombay, on the 17th instant.

Florio and Rubattino Company s. s. Duo Baldiuno Captain O. Conepa, left Aden for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Ban of Bengal, for the week ending 11th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 4th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 4. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,32,33,106	12	2	2,04,37,874	5	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,13,93,874	15	4	5,01,83,037	6	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,13,081	5	4	2,47,117	3	10
Sundries	25,67,693	5	7	25,52,191	4	9
Rs.	10,14,09,756	6	5	10,22,60,220	4	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54,40,838	0	0	51,11,072	0	0
Other authorised Investments. Loans on Govt. and other	71,02,809	0	0	70,54,414	0	0
Authorised Securities	1,79,18,792	2	11	1,64 39,638	3	8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,09,59,363	14	4	2,14,23,046	1	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,91,97 895	1	0	2,03,62 528	14	4
Balances with other Banks	7,00,488	4	6	6,37,912	5	5
Bullion	1,390	11	0	1,405	14	0
Dead Stock	13,14,221	13	5	13,12,008	1	6
Stamps	9,743	12	8	9,659	14	4
Sundries	15,01,063	6	2	15,02 079	9	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,06,55,913	11	2	81,00,631	1	11
Do. at Branches	1,67,07,242	6	3	2,02,94 794	2	11
Rs.	10,14,09,756	6	5	10.22.60,220	4	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,37,695	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,77,462	Inc.
Other Deposits	12,07,837	Dec.
Post Bills	65,964	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,78,161	Dec.
Loans	14,79,154	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,65,683	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	11,64,642	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	24,46,282	Dec.
Cash at Branches	35,87,552	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the18th October, 1898.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	17	3	17 p.m.	--	29
Teheran	18	3	11a.m.	--	51
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 18th October 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	54	--	1
" Karachi	1	0	--	1
" Madras	0	49	--	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARAVTIBAI—October 18, at 6-30 a.m., at Jambulwady Kalbadevie Road, Paravtibai, beloved wife of Mr. Hurjivandas Jugjivandas and youngest daughter of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, aged 34. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALRYMPLE CLARK—October 1, at Chingoor, Cachar, the wife of J. W. S. Dalrymple-Clark, of a son.
SCHMIDT—October 11, at Darjiling, the wife of J. Schmidt, (B. I. S. N. Co, Ld), of a son.

DEATHS.

BERRILL—October 10, at Dehra Dun, John Melville Berrill, late District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, aged 66 years.
LEGG—October 12, at Mozufferpur, Tirhut, Edward Gerald Legg, Indigo Planter, in his 29th year.
ROUTLEFF—September 30, at Saharanpur, Amelia Catherine Routleff, daughter of the late James Flatman, of Umballa, aged 70 years and 5 months.
TAYLOR—October 9, at Dera Ghazi Khan, of enteric fever, Lieutenant A. J. S. Taylor, R. A, attached 5th Punjab Cavalry

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1898.

THERE is nothing that need cause alarm in the fact that Admiral Fournier, who was accompanying the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, has proceeded to Toulon, where four ironclads are to be equipped and sent to Brest. It is not necessary to ascribe this step to strained relations between France and England. Two months ago, long before the battle of Omdurman, and the visit of Lord Kitchener of Khartoun to Fashoda to share a bottle of champagne with Major Marchand, M. Lockroy announced his intention of improving the homogeneity of the Channel and Mediterranean fleets by sending the smaller warships of the former to the Mediterranean, and the larger of the latter to the Channel. Line of battleships of the second class are not steady enough as platforms for guns in the rough seas stirred by storms from the Atlantic. In the milder Mediterranean they are more in their element. Manœuvring is facilitated when the battleships forming part of a squadron are more or less on an equality in size and speed. French Admirals had complained that their squadrons were made up of "samples," no two ships being alike in type, guns, or steam power. M. Lockroy set himself to remove that ground of complaint. Some weeks ago four of the smaller battleships of the Channel fleet were ordered to proceed after the manœuvres to the Mediterranean. The order to equip at Toulon four ironclads and send them to Brest is the necessary sequel of the despatch of the four ironclads from Brest to the Mediterranean. There is no reason to suppose that the measure has anything whatever to do with "the Anglo-French situation." It has no present political significance, for it was decided on long before the Fashoda question rose like a mirage on the African horizon. But M. Lockroy has recently been at pains to disabuse the French mind of the delusion that the army is everything, and that the naval power of the Republic is of quite secondary importance. He holds that in the next war the principal role will fall to the navy. That is a doctrine becoming a Minister of Marine. But it seems to confirm the sagacious inference of the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Russia, France, and Germany have understood the lesson of the Spanish-American war, and that they are therefore intent on "securing naval and coaling stations along the trade routes of the world so that they may secure also if they can the naval supremacy which alone means their safety."

While these Powers are getting their coaling stations and building the ships that are to give them the sovereignty of the seas, we shall probably have time to look round and see what is going on. In September large stores of ammunition were being accumulated in all the Government Depots, in and around Paris. The order was under- stood to have been given by M. Cavaignac while he was Minister of War, and from that time most of the Government arsenals and several private arsenals were working continuously to meet the demand of the authorities, which was very imperative. The Czar's Peace Rescript was issued to the nations on the 27th August, recommending that the efforts of all States should endeavour to make the conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. In Vienna this recommendation was held to signify that "the cataclysm it is desired to avert, the terrors of which make every man shudder in advance," was imminent, and that all the nations would prepare for immediate war. In France all the arsenals at once received imperative orders to work unceasingly to fill the magazines, and the arming of the artillery with the new quick-firers discharging twenty-four shells a minute was hurried on. More recently the garrison of Paris has been increased by forty thousand men. The great strike in the building trade, and the contemplated strike of the railway employees throughout France—which has not come to anything—may have suggested this augmentation of the military force in the capital. But that explanation is not altogether convincing. General Cavaignac, in June, 1848, found no difficulty in bringing up by railway the reinforcements required to suppress a formidable popular insurrection, organised and entrenched behind formidable barricades on a scale impossible in the New Paris.

It has been pretended that a whole Army Corps was added to the Military strength of the garrison of the capital because of a plot of some nameless officers to effect a pronunciamiento Spanish fashion. If that were the case, the plot being known, it is certain that the plotters would have been arrested and dealt with by law long before this. None of the anti-Dreyfus demonstrations have been of sufficient magnitude to threaten the tranquility of the streets or require the presence of the Military. The notion that General Zurlinden, Governor of Paris, could contumaciously or treasonably summon forty thousand men to his aid to overcome the Ministry and avert revision, is absurd. The Minister of War, General Chanaine, alone could summon troops to Paris by order of the President. If we have to search for hypotheses, one must be sought in the international situation, rather than in the Dreyfus case, workmens' strikes, or military insubordination. The Russian Peace Circular, the portentous activity in the French arsenals that immediately followed it, the German Emperor's visit to Constantinople to kiss Abdul the Damned on both cheecks, and his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, the complications in China which may at any moment take some unexpected turn; all these may by some association of ideas remind the French Government that Paris is the centre of the largest entrenched camp in the world, with a circumference of two hundred and twenty miles, and that when the times are somewhat out of joint and no one can tell what may happen any day, it might be convenient to have forty thousand additional troops in the capital ready to take time by the forelock if mobilisation should become necessary. From this point of view the forty thousand additional troops in Paris may be so many additional guarantees of the peace so ardently desired by all Christian peoples.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN LLOYD-JONES, formerly Special Plague Officer at Poona, and who is now languishing under uncongenial skies in Aden, has devoted some of the energy that is left him to the preparation of a report on his year's work at Poona. It was a singularly successful year, and certainly Dr. Lloyd-Jones is to be congratulated upon it. But with characteristic modesty he gives all the praise to everybody else. He might judiciously have given less to some he mentions, so that we might have indicated how much was due to himself. But he has bestowed it so generously all round, that we must either decline to accept his word, or say there is no credit due to him. Readers of the report may please themselves which. There was no plague when Dr. Lloyd-Jones took over the duties from Dr. Barry, and it almost looked as if he were in for a sinecure. But in a few weeks the small hospital premises had become a large camp—a village in which 4,179 patients were treated. Mr. Lyon, of the Public Works Department, constructed the village, and his hard work, according to the compiler of the report "requires more than a passing notice." Had it not been for Mr. Lyon, Poona Plague workers would have been in dire straits. Mr. Plunkett comes in for more compliments however than Mr. Lyon. He receives credit for his experience, his energy his magnanimity, his financial assistance, his courtesy and his tact. When in doubt, hospital people went to Mr. Plunkett. His advice was always good and opinion always sound. He took on himself all the responsibility of the financial part of the hospital, and it was through him that they were able in many cases to get the subordinate staff of the hospital. Mr. Plunkett's name appears eight times in as many lines. But the report simply bubbles over with expressions of admiration and gratitude. Never had medical man such an army of excellent people to support him. To enumerate all those who come in for eulogies in connection with the Poona Plague hospital, would require a small directory. We are pleased to notice that the services of the nursing staff are not overlooked; for on them, after all does the recovery of a patient depend, even more than on the doctor. Dr. Lloyd-Jones says his nursing establishment was most efficient, and, that being so, the record of the fact should suffice, as it is always a mistake to single out one or two, from a staff which is "most efficient," for special mention. However, Dr. Lloyd-Jones' report contains one point which must not be lost sight of—which is his recommendation that in future smaller hospitals be constructed instead of the huge concern which he administered at Poona. He is led to make this recommendation, not by the belief that patients get less care and attention, but because he is persuaded that "the worry, responsibility and strain of the preparation of such a huge temporary hospital, raised as it is in a day, is more than man can stand." The fact remains, however, that man did stand it, and that man was Surgeon-Captain Lloyd-Jones, who, notwithstanding his inordinate, phenomenal modesty, stood it very well.

ONE of the British Consuls in Russia has just called attention to the manner in which opportunities of developing trade there are neglected. It appears that although in Riga British imports take the lead in bulk and value, very little effort is made to maintain that lead or to improve upon it. Mr. Woodhouse, the Consul in question, recently urged the desirability of training young commercial men specially for this work, in addition to establishing British agencies, a task in which he magnanimously offers to assist. Some few British manufacturers are waking up to the necessity of sending out men to demonstrate the superiority of English goods over those of other countries. But generally speaking so far as Russia is concerned, the idea that goods of British manufacture need no pushing, and that their superiority is established beyond all doubt, is too deeply seated to be readily eradicated. As regards coal and coke, says Mr. Woodhouse, there is no question of competition with Great Britain; but in iron and steel, machinery, cutlery, cotton goods, chemical products, paints and colours, indiarubber goods, etc., it is quite another thing. German persistence comes in here as an important factor to be overcome. British trade in Russia is left too much to take care of itself. It is asserted by a resident in that country that in the course of his experience in mercantile pursuits, where he met one British commercial traveller, he found at least thirty Germans, three Austrians, and two Frenchmen. That was the proportion he had arrived at as the result of his observations, and he had frequently heard it stated, that many Russian firms would gladly buy English goods, if only English travellers would call upon them; but as they do not, their orders are given to others. The articles which appear to be neglected by English houses seem to be steam-engines and machinery of every description, engine fittings and packing, ships' fittings, sanitary fittings, every description of Birmingham fancy goods, cooking utensils, first-class hosiery, and doubtless there are many other things which might be included in the list and to which India might also devote some attention. It has been found a difficult matter to find a sufficient number of efficient men to represent British firms in a country like Russia; but with the proffered assisstance of the Consul, this might to a great extent be overcome. Austria has been first to recognise the necessity of dealing scientifically with the question of extending its trade and what are called export academies have been formed wherein the needs of various countries and localities are duly studied, and where foreign languages are taught in order to fit young business men for their work as commercial travellers in other countries. Mr. Woodhouse suggests the establishment of such institutions in England, which would doubtless prove of the utmost value. The British merchant, however, is sternly conservative in most things, and there may be some hesitancy in acting upon the suggestion. But it would save the cost of such expeditions as that which Lord Charles Beresford is now engaged in and such as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce now contemplate sending to China

THE first volume of the third edition of the Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General's Council, which has just issued from the India Government Press, Calcutta, is of very considerable importance to all legal practitioners in this country. It contains such of the Acts passed by the Supreme Council, from its initiation to the year 1867, as are still in force and which extend, or are capable of being extended, to the whole of British India or to the three Presidency Towns. It thus comprises a complete compendium of General Imperial Indian legislation up to the year 1867, and, compiled as it has been in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, under the direction of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Deputy Secretary, it is authoritative and will be generally accepted as the version of the law as it now stands. The work is something more than this; for the various amendments which have been made from time to time in the various Acts are indicated clearly by foot-notes and the practitioner can thus see at a glance not only how the law now is but the stages through which it has passed, and the dates of the changes that have been made. The second volume, which comprises the enactments passed between the years 1867-77, is already in the press and the whole series to date will be completed in six volumes, which it is expected to publish before the end of the current year. The first volume has a short index at the end of it, but it is only a tentative one, more complete alphabetical lists being attached to the remaining volumes for facility in reference. The last series of the kind was issued eleven years ago, and since then a great number of amendments have been made, so the new edition is badly wanted. A cursory examination of the pages of the first volume seems to show that the compilation has been upon the whole carefully done, but it will only be in practice that its accuracy or otherwise will become apparent. The preface states that the burden of the work of passing the volume through the press has devolved upon Mr. John Morrison. who is therefore responsible for the references.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for Secretary to the Chamber in place of the late Mr. John Marshall, resulted in the election of Mr. F. Noel Paton.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, has met with an accident, being injured by a fall from his horse. Captain Burden, I. M. S., has consequently been ordered on duty to Gilgit.

CORRESPONDENCE for the Chief Secretary which can be delivered in Naini Tal up to and including the 24th October should be addressed to Naini Tal. Correspondence which cannot arrive in Naini Tal by the 24th October, should be addressed to Lucknow.

LIEUTENANT DRUISDALE, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, is to be invalided home. Like Sir Charles Nairne he has had a sharp attack of malarial fever, a disease which has been rather prevalent in Simla since July, though none of the cases of Europeans under treatment have ended fatally.

THE Comptroller-General has decided, on a reference by Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina, Government pensioner, that in case of the loss of receipts for Government promissory notes deposited at the Public Debt Office for realisation of interest, one advertisement in the *Government Gazette* shall suffice and he has therefore directed that in such cases depositors shall not also be required to advertise the loss three times in a local paper.

MR. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DALAL, a well-known stock and exchange broker of Bombay, now in England, has been selected by Government to give evidence before the Currency Commission. The local Government submitted the names of Messrs. J. N. Tata, N. N. Wadia, Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, Shapurjee, B. Bharucha, and Runsordlal Chotalal as fit persons to give evidence before the Commission; but, as four of them found it inconvenient to proceed to England for the purpose, Mr. Merwanjee, who has accepted the invitation to give evidence, has been selected to appear before the Commission.

THE South Punjab Railway is to be officially opened on the 10th November.

COLONEL RENNICK, Colonel on the Staff at Delhi, is about to take six month's leave.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Hyderabad (Sind) on Saturday morning.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. CLIFFORD arrived in Allahabad on Saturday and assumed command of the district.

CAPTAIN ROE, R. E., and Lieutenant James 1st Madras Pioneers, have been ordered to Bangalore for plague duty.

OFFICIALLY the rains are over, but unofficially Berhampore had a great downpour (registering no less than seven inches) on Saturday.

THE South Punjab Railway, to be officially opened on the 10th November, is reported to be well appointed in every way very smooth running.

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLIOT, Inspector-General of Cavalry left Simla last week on his cold weather tour of inspection, and is now at Mhow.

THE Madras Government has decided that the extremely heavy mortality in Madras city is due not to concealed plague but to "recognised insanitary conditions."

So far only six cases, with no deaths, have been reported from the two recently plague infected villages in the Punjab. This does not look as if the type of the disease is so virulent as supposed.

MR. ASHTON, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Northern Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Whitten, retired, and Mr. Tregear is appointed Assistant Commissioner.

THROUGH an error it was stated in our Monday's issue that Dr. (Miss) A. M. Benson, of the Cama Hospital, was a passenger to Europe by the last mail-steamer. Miss Benson, we learn, has no intention whatever of going home at present.

MR. REYNOLDS, on return from privilege leave, resumed his appointment as Director-General of Telegraphs on Saturday at Simla. Mr. Maclean has reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Director-General: Mr. Larkins to Director of Construction, and Mr. Nigel Jones to Superintendent of Construction.

THE Madrass Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 8th October, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 57,000 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,07,500, other earnings, etc., Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,65,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 196-6-10. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,99,292-1-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 237-4-0.

EVERYBODY in the army, we should imagine, and possibly not a few outside it will be glad to hear that the military authorities have seen their way to agree to the soldiers' extra messing allowance being paid in cash instead of in kind—by which we mean messable superfluities. The somewhat voluminous correspondence from representatives of all ranks, which we recently published, showed how strong was the feeling on the subject; and the authorities are to be congratulated on having so promptly published an order setting the matter right.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th September, were, for passengers, ect., Rs. 79,666, and for goods, etc., Rs. 75,961, making altogether Rs. 1,55,627, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,75,553, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 168.

MR. SANDIFORD first joined the service of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company on the 19th December, 1872, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and has gradually risen to the very highest rung of the railway official ladder.

As the services of Mr. Bagley will probably be required on the North-West Frontier in connection with the railway surveys in contemplation in that quarter the Yunnan Company have selected Lieutenant Watts Jones, R. E, to accompany Mr. Davies as Engineer to conduct the Burma-Yunnan Survey. Mr. Bagley returns to India at the expiration of his leave in January.

THE "Spanish prisoner," who cunningly contrived appeals for help have been recently exposed is now trying a new line. He has addressed letters to Native Chiefs in India so cleverly framed that some benevolent Raja may be led to believe that the case is one of genuine distress. It may be as well, therefore, to warn all Durbars that the "prisoner" is an impostor of the worst kind, and that his appeals should be absolutely disregarded. Political Agents might also give a similar warning in the States where their duties lie.

THE glorious uncertainties of the Turf are on occasions eclipsed by the inglorious perplexities of legal ordinances observes a contemporary. On the 16th March, this year, the Punjab Chief Court by its No. 21 of 1898, Full Bench, followed a previous ruling of the Calcutta High Court. 21 Calcutta, p. 213, on a point of arbitration law: and on the same date, viz., 16th March 1898, the Calcutta High Court by a Full Bench ruling. No. 25, p. 757, overruled its previous ruling which was being followed by the Punjab Chief Court.

COLONEL M. C. BRACKENBURY, R.E., returned from privilege leave in Kashmir on the 14th instant, and resumed administrative charge of the North-Western Railway, relieving Mr. C. Sandiford, who was officiating for him. Mr. C. Sandiford, on relinquishing administrative charge of the North-Western Railway, retires from the Service of Government under the 55 years rule. He sent up a memorial praying for an extension of service, but the Government of India have not yet replied. It is understood that the matter may have to be referred to the Secretary of State in England.

THE *Pioneer* hears that an apparatus for turning out facsimile notes, a finished specimen enfaced Rs. 20, a half finished one for Rs. 10, and a copy of a currency office book in which are registered the numbers of the notes sent into circulation, together with a set of coiner's implements have just been discovered in a town in the N.-W. P., and in one of the last places one would expect such things to be stumbled upon—much less discovered to have been in quite recent operation—the jail. So far, we are given to understand, there is no clue to the manipulators. Some of the prisoners, it is said, are undergoing punishment for crimes of a similar nature, but apparently no connection with the find has been traced to them.

Through the generosity of Colonel F. R. Waldo Sibthorp, the South Kensington Museum has recently become possessed of a large collection of silversmith's work, chiefly German, ranging in date from the sixteenth century to the present time.

DUBLIN was, on September 25, the scene of a demonstration commemorative of Emmet, Bond, Tone and Teeling. On the same date Mr. J. F. Egan, ex-political prisoner, arrived in Dublin from America to assume the duties of sword-bearer, to which position he has been elected by the Corporation. He was escorted through several principal thoroughfares by a torchlight procession.

THE elevation of the Viceroy-Designate of India to an Irish peerage as Lord Kedleston is not without its interesting reminder, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*. I well remember Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, an Irish Tory of the old school, who in the days before the Land League, represented for a long time the county of Wicklow, telling me the story of an Irish member very useful to the Whig party who desired the right of entry to Constitution-hill and the Horse Guards entrance, and was curtly refused by the late Commander-in-Chief. The member in question applied to Lord Palmerston, who was then Prime Minister, who replied, "Well, I cannot override the Duke of Cambridge, or make him give you the permit; but I can give you the right myself, for I will make you an Irish peer." He was accordingly made an Irish peer, kept his seat, and secured his privilege of riding and driving down Constitution-hill and through the Horse Guards. A story of the late Sir Frank Lockwood may be told in the same connection. He was stopped by one of the Guards on his road to the Temple on horseback, and was asked if he were a Privy Councillor. Drawing himself to full height, he replied, "Sir, do you not know I am one of Her Majesty's Counsel?" The affrighted soldier apologised, and Sir Frank Lockwood went through ever afterwards without comment.

THE abridged report just issued by the Colonial Office upon the administration of the Straits Settlements during 1897 contains the following interesting intelligence with reference to the currency of the colony as it was affected by the withdrawal of Japanese silver yen and their substitution by British trade dollars coined at the Indian mints:—"The decision of the Japanese Government to revert to a gold standard, which took effect during 1897, led to the recall of the Japanese yen, which had been current in the colony and in its vicinity since 1872. A very large number of these coins was withdrawn from circulation and sent to Japan. The coins were replaced by the new British dollar minted in Bombay, of which no less than dols. 15,782,908 were imported into the colony during 1897 by the banks alone. This new coin is already greatly in request in Siam, and its introduction into the colony in such large quantities was a great convenience, as it may be doubted whether sufficient Mexican dollars could have been easily obtained to replace the large number of Japanese yen withdrawn. During the year the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China obtained authority from Her Majesty's Treasury to increase its local note circulation by dols. 1,000,000."

THERE was a great muster of veterans of the Indian Mutiny at Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon, (September 25) when a service was held to commemorate the relief of Lucknow. The service was fully choral, and the Sub-Dean was the preacher. There was a crowded congregation, which included Princes Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein, Canon Duckworth took for his text Deut. iv. 9: "Only take heed to thyself and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen." September 25 was (he said) a day of enduring interest in the history of that great Eastern Empire which was England's most magnificent, yet most anxious and precarious, trust. There was no more romantic story in the world than that of the steps by which that wonderful Empire had become ours. Reviewing the events which occurred forty-one years ago, he said it was a crisis which those of them who were were old enough to remember it could not recall without a shudder, so unexpected, so terrible was the danger, so imminent appeared the loss not only of the great position which had already cost England so dear, but the extermination of every representative of that ruling power. Never had so much depended on the presence of mind and the swift efforts of is

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The French papers are adopting a tone implying that France is willing to quit Fashoda but resenting anything tending to wound French honour.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Emperor William, aboard the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, has arrived in the Dardanelles and saluted the forts and Turkish men-of-war. His Majesty received the Turkish Ministers on board.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford has arrived at Peking.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD ELGIN'S SERVICES.

In a leading article this morning the "Times" says that Lord Elgin has more than justified the wisdom of the late Mr. Gladstone's selection. His Lordship has manfully confronted all difficulties during his Viceroyalty and has been largely successful.

(Above messages delayed in transmission.)

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

Admiral Fournier, who is accompanying M. Lockroy, French Minister of Marine, on a naval tour, has been recalled to Toulon.

Four ironclads will be at once equipped there and sent to Brest.

It is reported that this measure is due to the Anglo-French situation.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The American Peace Commissioners have refused to assume any of the Cuban debt.

THE LOSS OF THE MOHEGAN.

STIRRING INCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 18.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—The s. s. Mohegan left London on Thursday on her second voyage to New York. There were fifty-three passengers, including cattlemen and a crew of one hundred and four souls all told. On Friday evening the vessel was spanking down the Channel at the rate of twelve knots. There was no fog at the time but a heavy ebb swell owing to south-easterly winds. While clearing the Lizard, the Mohegan in some unaccountable way wandered six miles north of the proper course, which brought her in the line of the Muncles Rocks, a submerged reef well known to all mariners. It is thirteen miles from Falmouth and twenty miles west of the Eddystone Light. The vessel struck the reef, listed to starboard and sank headforemost in twenty minutes, carrying the captain with her. The passengers were at dinner when the ship struck. They hurried on deck and were speedily struggling in the darkness. A vast sea was breaking off the rocks and although three boats were launched, two, containing women and children, capsized, one little girl screaming piteously, "I don't want to die" as she went down. So far the error in steering is quite unexplained, and is more in xplicable as the coastguards, remarking that the course was wrong, discharged rockets but to no purpose. The life boats were telephoned for, and three were launched immediately and pulled several miles against the swell and saved fifty lives. Many of the passengers were clinging to the rigging for four hours. A life line was established but it broke and the cattlemen swam and re-arranged it. The survivors testify to the discipline of the crew. One passenger saved his wife, nurse and two children. Two others swam ashore three miles and crawled up the zig-zag cliff and were found insensible next morning.

Thirty-six bodies lie inside St. Keverne's Church with mangled hands across their breasts, their faces terribly distorted. Others lie in the place surrounded by gravestones recording countless wrecks of generations.

The nearest precedent for the wreck of the s. s. Mohegan was the emigrant ship John, which foundered on the Muncles on May 1st, 1855, when two hundred lives were lost.

'THE LATE LADY CROMER.

The London Press emphasises Lady Cromer's courage and devotion in returning to Cairo with no hope of alleviation from an incurable illness in order to die by her husband's side. Her death is an irreparable loss to her friends. She leaves an ideal memory in the kindness and beauty of her character.

LORD ELGIN'S FAREWELL.

The *Times*, commenting on the Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club dinner on Friday, declares that the new Viceroy will enjoy the "benefit of a stimulating example of good work faithfully and quietly accomplished in circumstances so adverse as we hope unlikely to recur." Lord Elgin's countrymen cannot allow his high qualities to rust. He has lived perhaps the most brilliant part of his life in the hope that he will exert in other spheres, for the nation's good, gifts which won respect and admiration in India. The hearty tribute he paid to the loyalty of his colleagues is remarked on as characteristic of his generosity.

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT POONA.

FIVE PERSONS INJURED.

POONA, OCT. 18.

A fatal gunpowder explosion took place early this morning in Nana's Peit, the heart of Poona City. It appears that an old Mahemedan, named Mahomed walad Hoosein, with other three, a man and his wife and son, were engaged in making crackers for the forthcoming Divali holidays. Whilst they were grinding the powder it suddenly exploded. The old man was badly injured, the other man had his leg blown off, also some of his fingers, and the woman was severely burnt; also a boy and a baby of three years old, who were near at the time were severely burnt. The house in which the accident occurred had the roof and side blown out. The police were promptly on the spot and brought the injured men out and carried them to the Sassoon Hospital. The old man died on the way. The others were promptly attended to by Doctor Easden. The man's injuries are fearful and it is doubtful whether he will survive or not. The other three presented a sad sight.

LATER.

The man who was severely burnt, died in hospital, yesterday. A Hindu from Hadapsar, with his arm shattered from a gunpowder explosion, was brought into hospital; his forearms have been amputated.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

Plague is bad in the Poona district, 24 cases and 28 deaths having been recorded, of which 10 cases and 6 deaths occurred in Alandi, and 11 cases and 14 deaths in Bhongavli.

THE PLAGUE IN AHMEDNAGAR.

Two fairs at Ahmednagar have been stopped. The village of Waradwad, in the Sheratti taluka, is badly affected with plague, 70 cases and 35 deaths being recorded within a few months.

THE CENSUS OF DHARWAR.

The census of Dharwar was taken last week. There are at present 12,000 inhabitants, about 25,000 having left the city owing to plague.

THE COLLISION AT KABRAGAON.

The joint inquiry into the late railway accident at Kabragaon station, in which a goods train ran into the special troop train conveying drafts for the West Riding Regiment, the Authorities have decided to prosecute the Native Christian drivers and the two guards of the goods train.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

RESTRICTED ISSUES.

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

A private arrangement is said to have been come to between the Khan of Nawagai and the Nawab of Dir, under which the former has withdrawn from supporting the Jandol Khans and the latter is to refrain from supporting the Khan of Pashat. These are therefore left to fight their quarrel out and their respective lashkars are reported to be operating accordingly in Jandol and Pashat, but the forces engaged are not large at present and only a little fighting is taking place around Munda.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The following Army Medical Officers have been ordered to India and posted to the Bombay Command. Majors J. Battersby vice Major R. Kirkpatrickd J. Stuart vice Major J. C. Culling who has exchange; with Major E. Myles, and where not otherwise stated, succeeding Officers whose tour has expired.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Queen's sanction has been officially received to the appointment of Major-General Morton, C.B., to succeed Lieutenant-General Wolseley, as first-class District Commander.

The death from heart failure of Lieutenant-Colonel Ring, Royal Army Medical Corps, Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District is reported.

The Secretary of State has approved of the grant of a good service pension to Colonel N. W. Inglis, *vice* General Stannus, deceased.

The staff pay of Superintendents of Remount Depots, excepting the Presidency Remount Depot, will in future be regulated by seniority or grading in the Remount Department.

Major W. Baker, R.E., has been ordered to India *vice* Major H. Barnett, who has reverted.

Captain Barton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Commander G. Wilson, R.I.M., have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted two months' extension of leave.

THE VICEROY'S RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

RANGOON, OCT. 18.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Reception Committee was held, to-day, the President of the Municipality taking the chair. Sixty persons were present, representing the various native communities. It was announced that the Chittagonians and Bengalis erect one pendal, the Surati Bazaar Company another, the Chinese Community a third, the Madrasis a fourth, and probably the Burmese another. His Excellency will land at the Soolay Pagoda Wharf and drive to Government House, via Merchant Street, and the Chinese quarter.

THE GOVERNOR AT WAI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

WAI, OCT. 18.

The Governor with his Private Secretary arrived at Wai at 2-15 p.m. and left for Mahableshwar after tiffin. All the Local Officers, the Vice-president and some of the members of the Municipality were present. His Excellency enquired about the plague and seemed satisfied when he heard Wai was free. He enquired about the state of Municipal finances and of the expenditure on plague measures. His Excellency was garlanded by Rao Sahib Kothavale, the Vice-president. He exhorted all to keep out the plague from Wai.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

PATIALA, OCT. 28.

The Parsees made 240; Kanga and Daruwala played a splendid game for 77 and 53, respectively; Patel 21, Guzdar 21, Dubash 16, Kharas 15, Ranjeetsinghji took two wickets for 72 runs, the Maharaja none for 24, Billimoria three for 26, Mistry five for 48, and Nanak none for 52. Extras 18. Patiala 18; no wickets down.

MANSFIELD LIGHTING FOR MOULMEIN.

RANGOON, OCT. 17.

The Commissioners of the Moulmein Municipality have decided, after six months' satisfactory trial, greatly to extend their installations of Mansfield's oil gas supplied by Messrs. Orr and Sons of Madras, for public and private lighting and power purposes. Other towns in Burma are considering the adoption of the system. The firm is quoting for the public lighting of the cities of Rangoon, Singapore and Colombo.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon which port she left on the 7th inst, with the 2nd Royal Scots, consisting of 5 officers, 400 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, 8 children, 30 followers, 2 wives and details consisting of 3 officers, 1 lady, 1 Warrant officer, 7 men rank and file, 1 woman 1 child, and 29 followers, and called at Calicut en route, where she embarked 1 officer, 367 non-commissioned officers and men 2 women, 8 children and 1 follower of the 2nd Royal Scots and 15 men rank and file of the 2nd Suffolk Regiment. The 2nd Royal Scots were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and left for Poona last evening by a special mixed troop train, arriving at Ghorpori at 5-15 this morning. The Canning experienced during the voyage strong to moderate South-Westerly seas, and wind from Westerly and South-Westerly force 2 to 6. The following are the names of the passengers:—Major C. W. S. Hallett, Captain C. S. Gawie, Lieut. D. C. H. Maclean, Lieut. C. S. D. Wildes, 2nd-Lieut. W. D. Shaw, and 2nd-Lieut. J. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Royal Scots; 2nd Lieut. P. G. Hodgson, R. E.; Captain and Mrs. C. T. Samman, R. A. M. C.; Captain R. B. Unwin, 2nd Suffolk Regt; Assist Surgeon F. G. de Cruz, I. M. S. D.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote on 16th October, a correspondent says:—Colonel Hunter, Political Agent left here for Mahableshwar on the morning of the 13th instant, and is expected to return within a week.

Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, is at present engaged in conducting the departmental enquiry with reference to complaints in a matter relating to the fourth class of Bujana laid against Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar, Rao Bahadur Motichand Talshi, Manager, Wankaner State, Mr. Manekchand Talshi, Karbhari, Dhrole State, and Mr. Mulchand Dewshi, Karbhari of Bujana. Several witnesses have been examined, Messrs. Bholo and Khimchand being material among them. It is said that after reporting the result of his enquiry into this case to the Political Agent, Captain Carnagy will take up other cases of complaints against these suspended officers.

Among the cases committed to the Sessions this month, one case has attracted a great deal of interest viz., that of one Naran Arjun, a clerk of the Wankaner State, who is charged with offences under sections 409 and 477 A, of the Indian Penal Code. The accused is defended by Mr. Motilal Wasanda, pleader The talukdar of Jalia Diwani, Karbhari of Sasla and Mr. Kalyanray Nyayadhish of the Rajkote State, are assessors for the Sessions. Kumar Shri Ladhubha younger brother of the late Thakore Saheb of Rajkote and his mother have applied to be declared insolvents. On the application of some of their judgment creditors, the Judicial Assistant Political Agent has ordered an enquiry to be made.

His Highness Harisinhji, Thakore Saheb of Dhrole, has been effecting wholesome reforms in the administration of his State. H. H. has struck off all needless expenditure, and as he has been of late bestowing personal care and attention on the affairs of the State, it is anticipated that the State will be soon relieved from debt. Several gentlemen have been endeavouring to obtain the post of his Karbhari, which has fallen vacant, owing to the suspension of Mr. Manekchand. It is hoped that his Highness will make a considerate selection. For the present, Azam Vajeram Inderji, Revenue Commissioner of the State, who is an old and trusted servant of the State, is acting as Karbhari.

It is now understood as settled, that H. E. the Governor will arrive in Kathiawar in November, and as the statue of the Queen-Empress will not be forthcoming at the time, the ceremony of unveiling it will be performed later on by the Political Agent.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

THE First of October has a certain standing in the shooting calendar, as pheasants come in season on that day; yet in importance it ranks far behind the dates on which sport begins on the moors and stubble fields. The festival of St. Grouse is always held on the 12th of August, and heavy bags are made from the opening day. The 1st of September is a more moveable feast, since it often happens that harvesting operations interfere with the shooting parties, while in backward seasons the birds may be undersized and require time to attain their full growth. Work among the long-tails in covert does not begin in earnest until the middle of November, although during October outlying strips and spinneys may be taken in order to save their occupants from the guns of poaching neighbours. The term "poaching" is here used in a "Pickwickian" sense, for of course a man is acting well within his legal rights in shooting pheasants which stray on to his ground; although such conduct is scarcely sportsmanlike in the case of pheasants artificially bred on a neighbouring property. The conditions which obtain in covert-shooting have undergone a complete change since it became customary to breed pheasants on a large scale. Pheasant sport enough was enjoyed by gunners early in the present century, when a thousand head of game in a day would have been considered an unheard-of and impossible bag. In those days the bulk of the partridges had been killed by the end of September, for driving was not yet in fashion, and there was no object in postponing operations on the stubbles.

When October arrived men attacked the long-tails with the same vigour they had displayed in the pursuit of partridges. Unaccustomed to hand-feeding, the pheasants roamed abroad among the long stubbles and the turnips, and these were sure finds, especially when bordered by woods. Spaniels were commonly employed to find the birds, and in the time I write of it is probable that men enjoyed their sport fully as well as the crack shots of the present day who are not content unless the bag runs into thousands. Early in the present century the preservation of pheasants began to attract attention, and although no exact information is available on the subject, it is probable that the first attempts at artificial breeding were made upwards of fifty years ago. At Holkham, Lord Leicester's seat in Norfolk and one of the finest estates in the country for harbouring game, the total number of phesants killed in 1800 only ammounted to 355, while in the same season nearly 4,000 patridges fell to the guns. Twenty years later the patridge-bag had been reduced by nearly one-half, while the score of pheasants had increased to 1,200, all being wild birds. As a pendant to these figures the following may be of interest. In December 1895, over 4,000 head of game were bagged in three days shooting at Holkham, 1,200 pheasants being killed on one beat. On another well-known estate in Norfolkshire, only about thirty pheasants were killed in the season of 1820; in 1840 the number was still far short of 1,000, but in 1860 the bag was 2,250 and of recent years from 6,000 to 8,000 are killed every season.

Although the majority of the long-tails now shot in the coverts are hand reared, it must not be supposed that they are "tame" or offer less difficult marks than their wild comrades. A good deal of misconception exists on this point. Some people suppose that pheasants are kicked up in the woods by hundreds at a time, while the guns stand round in a circle and knock them over like so many barn-door fowls. This view of the proceedings is very much beside the mark. Coverts are now shot with the greatest care and method the objects of those in authority being to "show" as many as possible of the birds turned down and to send them—as it is technically called—"tall" over the guns. Before the line of beaters is allowed to advance the shooters are all in their appointed positions, usually outside the covert, or, if it be very extensive, on a ride cut through the centre. A small extent of thick, holding covert is always reserved at no great distance from the grounds where the guns are stationed. A certain proportion of the pheasants take flight ahead as the beaters advance, and the distant reports of the breech-loaders tell the story of their fate. But the majority of the birds run before the advancing line to take shelter in the thicket referred to above, and short of this point the progress of the beaters is arrested.

An experienced keeper now goes forward and gradually puts up the birds, and he must be careful not to disturb too large a number at one time, or many of them may escape the shooters. Wire fencing is frequently run round the outside of the thicket in order to compel the birds to rise, and by the time they swing over the line of guns they are progressing at a rate of speed and an elevation which tax the skill of the most expert. At these "rising corners," as they are termed, the fun is often fast and furious; each shooter must be furnished with a couple of guns and a loader, and in exceptional cases four guns, and two loaders are employed. The certainty with which the crack shots of the day take their pheasants in such circumstances is little short of marvellous. Bird after bird "crumples up" behind them and all around, and still they exchange heated guns with the loaders and bring down their pheasants with cool, unerring aim as the busy flight continues. When the Elvedon estate, in Norfolkshire, belonged to the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh it was one of the most celebrated game preserves in the country. The Prince of Wales was often the guest of the Maharajah in those days, and among other frequent visitors were such well-known performers with the gun as Earl de Grey, Lord Walsingham, the Marquis of Ripon, Captain Goldie, and the Duke of Athole. The Maharajah started a game farm for the sole purpose of stocking his own coverts, and this he did to some purpose as four days' shooting in December 1876, yielded upwards of 6,000 pheasants. On that occasion no less than 1,000 birds were killed at one rising corner in the space of forty-five minutes, and this score was nearly equalled on the Albemarle beat next day, when 938 pheasants were brought down in less than an hour. During that time the Marquis of Ripon fired the remarkable number of 249 shots, and though we have no record of the number of kills, it is probable that not many cartridges were wasted.

Since Elvedon passed into the possession of Lord Iveagh, some years ago, it has well maintained its reputation for sport; 1,700 pheasants were killed during the season 1895-6. One of the largest bags recorded in recent years was made by Lord Carnarvon and party at Highclere Castle, in Hampshire. His Lordship, by the way, is one of the very few persons who retain intact the ancient rights of "Free Warren," which are derived direct from the Crown and ensure to the Lord of the Manor the exclusive right to kill game—the Hares and Rabbits Bill notwithstanding. It was in November, 1895, that the big bag was made at Highclere. There were six guns, and nearly 11,000 head of game, including 5,800 pheasants, were killed in three days. The "shoot" was remarkable not only for numbers, but for rapid scoring. On November 29 1,300 pheasants were shot in forty-five minutes, and as a display of quick and accurate shooting this performance has seldom, if ever been equal ed.

In regard to prospects for covert shooting this autumn it seems probable that u equal results will be obtained On some estates considerable numbers of hand-reared birds perished from disease, and losses were also caused by unfavourable weather early in June. Thus while some shooting parties are enjoying excellent sport, their neighbours may face badly. We have received good reports from Yorkshire alike of wild pheasants and those reared artificially; an average year with the long-tails appears to be indicated generally.

September draws to a close, and as yet the autumn salmon fishing has been almost a failure. Rain has indeed fallen over Scotland and Ireland, but only in a few districts was the amount sufficient to bring rivers down in flood. The Aberdeenshire Dee was heavily in spate last week, and with salmon coming away from the sea on every tide, good sport should be assured in the near future. Fish are fairly plentiful on the Tweed, but a big flood is needed to scour out the bottom, which has become very foul owing to the long continuance of drought. The Tay has been in ply, but there is a marked scarcity of salmon in the river, and only a small share of success has attended the rods. The state of the Don, which should be one of the best salmon rivers in Scotland, is at last attracting the attention of the local Fishery Board and of riparian proprietors. At a largely attended meeting presided over by Lord Kintore it was unanimously resolved to take immediate action to deal with the pollutions and obstructions which at present are ruining the river. There has been some correspondence in the "Times" recently on the diminishing supply of salmon in Irish waters, a matter to which I drew attention in "Shooting and Fishing" some weeks ago. The Blackwater and the Shannon are the rivers chiefly considered, and in both over-netting is referred to as the main cause of deterioration. On the Shannon the runs of grilse last from about the middle of June to the middle of July, and it is of course on the supply of these fish that the river is mainly dependent for its stock of adult salmon in subsequent years.

A correspondent has favoured me with a joke—a golfing joke—which, I am assured, is quite new and imported direct from Australia. I am a little suspicious about it, as who would not be about an Australian novelty? It would be unreasonable to expect novelties from a new country. It might send us strange things that had been there all the time, but hardly novelties. Then, too, this joke is obscure. It is not quite obvious and yet not quite subtle. I seem to have mastered it, but I cannot be sure, and to invite readers to share my difficulties might expose my dulness. It is doubtful whether it is wise and moral to print jokes at all. To fix them, even to tabulate variants, is a doubtful service to humanity. The natural evolution of a good story should not be interrupted. It is true that some good things may be lost irrevocably, but then, on the other hand, it is hardly fair to the succeeding generations to record everything. The conditions of life alter little, and we are joking at a prodigious rate. If everything is set down, the material will be exhausted in about thirty years. Artificial manures can do nothing for us. Irrigation is the thing—irrigation by the waters of oblivion.

I recall a young golfer whose opponent got by far the better tee shot, and followed it up by an approach that seemed to settle matters. Then one of those curious reversals of fortune took place, and the elder golfer "threw it away on the green." Our young friend had an inspiration, "Call no man happy until he is dead," he said. The other declared that the application was old; he had seen it in print. But it was not old. It was born of the occasion. Apt quotations, jests, witticisms should be allowed to die down, to fade away, and to revive again in due season like flowers in the spring. Of course the same flowers come up every spring. Spring is a very ancient institution.

There seems to have been a curious series of golf fatalities lately. An oriole, a pigeon, and a pig are said to have been killed, and I am told that a Bowdon player killed a swallow the other day. It must be unlucky to have a drive stopped by a swallow, but how much more unlucky for the swallow! The subject of remarkable driving brings us to the astonishing piece of news that the biggest drive on record was made by a Frenchman. Such is the purport of a letter in this week's "Golf," and as the statement is gravely confirmed by the editor there seems to be something in it. There was a following wind and a frozen ground, but these have often combined to help Scotsmen and Englishmen. This is the most surprising thing in "Golf," but the most amusing is the editor's comments on the international aspects of the game. International sporting contests, by promoting a spirit of generous rivalry, are potent factors in reducing the race hatreds of centuries.

It is surely not too much to say, in view of recent events, that golf is doing much to promote a better feeling between this country and Ireland. I do not know how this strikes other golfers—it would be very delightful to feel that we were making history,—but to me it seems funny. Some dozen or so of English youths spend a holiday in Ireland and compete with a few Irish youths for a cup or a riband. They are all quite jolly together, and probably swear eternal friendship. Here is a modification of the relations of England and Ireland, but is it not too ridiculously infinitesimal to count? What do the peasantry of Ireland care for golf unless they become caddies? Doubtless we are a lot of very fine fellows, but as golfers we do not do very much to alter the balance of European power yet.

It is not surprising to learn that the bona-fide employment clause of the Northern Football Union rules is causing difficulty. This was anticipated from the outset. The wonder is that with the season a month old trouble has not already begun. In the immediate district of Manchester it is well known that clubs have been pretty hardly pressed to answer official inquiries for some time, and it is quite easy to understand that affairs are very much in the same position in Yorkshire. Hull were in a serious dilemma on Saturday in regard to their match against Brighouse Rangers. The failure of the club to comply with the bona-fide clause considerably upset the team, but it somehow managed to win all the same. The officials of the Northern Union, it is interesting to learn, are determined to carry out the law to the letter, but if this is honestly done there will be few Northern Union matches next Saturday. It may not be officially known, but it is a fact known to most followers of the game, that the rule in regard to employment is being broken on every hand.

It was a very judicious arrangement on the part of the Union that the crack clubs should be kept clear of each other for the first month of the season. They have had time for preliminary practice. The only clubs that have any pretensions to championship honours—five in number—are still unbeaten. The position of the leading clubs at present is an ample justification of the prediction, made earlier in the season, that the Union is running itself to seed. It is inevitable under present conditions that certain clubs will come to the top and that others will recede. It is entirely a question of the long purse, and no rules or restrictions on the part of the Union, however well meant, will act as a check. It is an admitted fact that most of the second division clubs are at present in difficulties. With a view of reducing expenses neutral touch judges were abolished, but the Union, in its wisdom, insisted upon their retention. What the clubs want to know is how they are to go on paying fees and expenses for three officials out of six-pound gates. It is only a question of time as to when certain first-class clubs will find themselves in the same position. Take away the first five clubs in the table to-day, and how many of the remainder are solvent?

"Gates" are falling off, expenses are going on, and there is nothing to look forward to. It is perhaps early in the season to anticipate what is likely to be the outcome of the present situation. Very much depends upon the action of the Amateur Athletic Association. There is a hope among Northern Unionists that the Association will admit paid players to participate in amateur sports. In that case Northern Unionism might flourish for a year or two. What is the prospect if these semi-professionals, as they probably prefer to be termed, are permanently debarred from amateur circles! Payment during eight months of the season; no payment for four months. Until Northern Unionism can attain the perfection of management built up by the Football League it will not be able to maintain its players all the year round, and it may be taken for granted that it will receive no assistance from the Amateur Athletic Association. On the point of semi-professionalism the A. A. A. is firm; its only other duty, and one it will shortly be asked to discharge, is to declare as professionals most of those who this year achieved championship honours.

There have been some more petty cycling cases brought by over-zealous constables against lady riders for the purely technical offence of not ringing a bell or otherwise giving warning of their approach when overtaking other users of the highway. In none of them was it shown that there was any danger caused by this omission, and nothing would have come of the incidents but for the presence of a plain-clothes constable on the watch for some easy prey. It is a rule rightly honoured in the breach rather than the observance by thousands of riders every day, who regard it as meaning that a warning should be given when it is clearly desirable and necessary. If the law were literally and universally obeyed, all streets and roads would be absolutely unbearable with the noise. The rule must be interpreted with discretion. In these cases a nominal fine of one shilling was inflicted, for the magistrates could hardly help carrying out the law. The error of judgment lies with the constable who takes unnecessary proceedings to execute the strict letter of the law when the spirit is not violated.

IN a case before the Bromley Bench on September 26, it was stated that the defendant was the father of twenty-one children—a record family, it is stated, for the county of Kent.

SPEAKING at West Stanley, on Sept. 28, Sir Charles Dilke expressed his conviction that the establishment of a broad, single, simple franchise must precede true democratic progress.

THE SUBJECTIVE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my conversation with you a few days ago I said there was no such disease as hydrophobia. I must recall that. I did not mean to say that. What I meant to say was that hydrophobia was one of those diseases in which you have to take the *subjective* state of the mind, its action and *inaction* into consideration. I said to you that only one in one hundred of those bitten is attacked by the disease. That is a fact of medical statistics, which I culled from a Veterinary Dict. Art. Hydrophobia, some years ago. 99 out of every 100 have within them the *subjective* or innate power of resisting this disease by putting the white corpuscles of their blood in motion. The white corpuscles travel through the coats of the stomach, the fat and muscle and bones. They are the scavengers of the body. Nutschinokoff says Gould's Med Dicy 1891 the Phagocita is organism in the body, which possesses the power of observing and digesting microbes. (Greek *phogein*, to eat away, *kutos* a cell.) These white corpuscles are otherwise called *lencocytes* (Gr. lencos white) or microphogi eaters of microbes. "They appear thickly wherever inflammation is set up." They are without envelope, and are capable of amœbia movement. They average 1—250 of an inch in diameter. Three classes of them are differentiated, the largest of which is an amaeboia, with much protoplasm. Amaeba (Gr. *ameibo*, that which changes), an organism in water which is constantly undergoing changes of form and nourishing itself by surrounding organism. Harper's Magazine for June 1896 says that "our blood teems with myriads of independent living blood cells. The white corpuscle ingests the solid particles which fall in its way. By virtue of its independent life, it pushed its way through the soft delicate walls of the capillary blood vessels and passes into the tissues. Its locomotive powers form part and parcel of these complex living mechanism. While it is the duty of the red corpuscles to carry the oxygen breathed into the blood to all parts of the body and conversely to convey the waste carbonic acid gas to the lungs there to be exhaled the function of the white corpuscles is of a far more complicated character. They perform duty which not only lies very close to the maintenance of the whole organism generally in good health, but which also bears an important relation to its preservation from the malefic agencies which perpetually threaten it with disease and death, the theory of *phorgocytosis* is therefore that view of the living organism which maintains the power of its *lencocytes* or white blood corpuscles to eat and devour alien matters that threaten the welfare of the body to which these wondrous living cells belong. Each of these specks of protoplasm forms a distinct individual, eating and digesting is their normal duty in life. The destruction of the maleficent bacilli in us is only the continuation of the habit and mode of life which these cells as "amaebe" acquired in the far-back past. To-day in man, the aristocracy of nature, their duties are defensive as well as nutritive They represent an active sanitary department or board of health, charged with the function of guarding their possessor against the inroads of the foes which threaten our physical prosperity through the initiation and development of disease. Their duty in life being the closing up of cuts and wounds, and the eating of foul matters that have gained entrance; in saving the body from disease they die, and are cast off as the scab of wounds, or dead skin, or they are exuded from the living skin in the perspiration."

This then in ordinary medical phraseology is the description of these wandrous microscopic beings millions in number, who keep each body in health.

True it is that insanitary surroundings insufficient in wholesome food or famine are directly provocative of disease, for the reason that these purifiers of the body have by such influences more work put upon them than is possible for maintaining the body in health. Hydrophobia, sunstroke, plague cholera and enteric at least are subjective diseases other diseases are to a larger or smaller extent subjective, i. e., amenable to subjective treatment such as kindness, sympathy, love tenderness and good nursing and but slightly affected by drug treatment. Hypnotic treatment (Gr. "hupnos sleep"), is entirely subjective. I do not here say it is a good or wise method of cure. I only ad duc it to explain what is meant by "subjective." It is treatment by appeal to one of the subconscious planes of the soul. Harper's Magazine implies that the white corpuscles as separate individuals are; the vital forces which passing into the manure or sea forms the micro-organism which support fish, vegetation farina or fruit, and so pass back into animal and human bodies. Their life is only a few days span but they are ever coming back, and so in their mass making up the vital force by which "we live and move and have our being."—Yours, &c.,

THE NEW MEDICINE.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

DURANT AGAIN INDISPOSED.

FRESH DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who has been trying Durant on a charge of attempting to commit extortion, took his seat on the Bench yesterday at 12-15 p.m., and, addressing the jury, said that he was sorry to have to ask them to come to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, when he hoped they would be able to resume the trial. A doctor, who is a L. M. and S., had given a certificate to the effect that Durant was suffering from fever and exhaustion, and would not be able to attend the Court that day. His lordship hoped to finish the case this week. He would ask the Clerk of the Crown to put in a notice in to-morrow's (Wednesday) papers for the jury to attend the court at 12 noon.

The jury then left.

Mr. Macpherson said he wished the jury were there to hear what he had to say on the subject of the adjournment. The prosecution felt very much the tendency of these adjournments. Of course there was a medical certificate, and there was, therefore, an end of it. But he might say that these adjournments always led to fresh developments in connection with the evidence. If he were to quote the expression often made use of by Durant, the prosecution had information that there would be "a fresh development," when the Court sat again next day.

Mr. Macpherson then enquired of his lordship if Durant was suffering from fever.

His lordship said that the certificate was given by a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery that Durant was suffering from fever and exhaustion. He was going to take steps to ask the Police Surgeon to examine Durant. He was not satisfied with the present certificate.

The Court then adjourned till to-day at noon.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is amusing to find "Searchlight," in your issue of the 14th inst. "sneering at "Fiat Lux" for his anonymity. "Searchlight," who is living in British India, might well have practised what he preaches, more especially as he comes forward to champion Colonel Wray. Is it that the publication of his name would only add one more laugh to the amusement aroused by the defenders of Colonel Wray? Various gentlemen have been here during this year, and, staying at the Residency, have carried away with them impressions of persons and things carefully arranged to serve a purpose well understood by observers on the spot.

"Searchlight" has produced nothing to establish his contention that Colonel Wray has been misrepresented by "Fiat Lux," and it does not appear that his experience of Kolhapur has been long enough to make his general testimonial to Colonel Wray of any value; his letter is entirely beside the mark. I have been here longer than Colonel Wray, not to mention "Searchlight," and I can unhesitatingly say that there is hardly a single word in the letter of "Fiat Lux" which I cannot support from my own observation, and I can supplement his statements if necessary. Like "Fiat Lux" I beg to reserve my name, and my reason is that I am living in a Native State.

Verbum Sap.—Yours, &c.,

EYE-WITNESS.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

THE SIRDAR'S DESPATCH.

ORDER BY LORD WOLSELEY.

THE following Order is promulgated to the Army with the approval of the Secretary of State for War:—

The Commander in Chief is directed by the Secretary of State for War to convey to Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and General Commanding the Forces in the Soudan, the warm congratulations of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen upon the conduct of the campaign which, ending with the brilliantly successful action before Khartoum on the 2nd of September, has resulted in the reconquest of the valley of the Nile from the Second Cataract of the Sobat river.

The General Officer Commanding in Egypt, while eulogising the appearance, bearing, and soldier-like conduct of the British troops who fought under the skilful leadership of Sir Herbert Kitchener, brings to notice the arduous labours which devolved on the officers of the Staff employed at Cairo and Alexandria in equipping and sending forward the forces which gained such a signal victory over the courageous but barbarous tribes who for fourteen years have devastated the Soudan. He omits, however, all reference to himself. The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in placing on record his high sense of the self-abnegation and assiduous labour exhibited by Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., since he assumed the command in Lower Egypt.

The highest praise is due not only to Sir Herbert Kitchener for the courage, skill, and persistent determination that he has shown for many years, but also to his Staff, and to all the Egyptian Army. The rank and file in the Army of his Highness the Khedive showed a spirit which reflects the greatest credit on those officers and non-commissioned officers who have so raised the standard of their discipline and military efficiency that they are now worthy to fight alongside European troops; they exhibited not only steadiness in action, but remarkable endurance during two years of prolonged and most arduous labour in constructing a railroad of five hundred and fifty miles, and doing other pioneer services, without which the success which has added to the lustre of the British and Egyptian arms could not have been obtained.

Wolseley, F. M., Commander-in-Chief.

We have received from the War Office the Despatches received by the Secretary of State for War from the General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt, and the Sirdar. The former is as follows:—

Headquarters, Cairo, September 16, 1898.

SIR,—1. I have the honour to forward a Despatch from Major-General Sir H. Kitchener, K.C.B., Sirdar, describing the later phases of the Soudan Campaign and the final action on 2nd September.

2. The Sirdar, in this Despatch, recounts in brief simple terms the events of the closing phase of one of the most successful campaigns ever conducted by a British General against a savage foe, resulting in the capture of Omdurman, the destruction of the Dervish power in the Soudan, and the re-opening of the waterway to the Equatorial Provinces.

3. The concentration of the Army on the Atbara was carried out to the hour, and the arrangements for the transport of the force to the vicinity of the battlefield were made by the Sirdar and his Staff with consummate ability. All difficulties were foreseen and provided for, and, from the start of the campaign to its close at Omdurman, operations have been conducted with a precision and completeness which have been beyond all praise; while the skill shown in the advance was equalled by the ability with which the Army was commanded in the field.

The Sirdar's admirable disposition of the force, the accurate fire of the Artillery and Maxims, and the steady fire discipline of the Infantry, assisted by the gunboats, enabled him to destroy his enemy a long range before the bulk of the British and Egyptian forces came under any severe rifle fire, and to this cause may be attributed the comparatively small list of casualties. Never were greater results achieved at such a trifling cost.

4. The heavy loss in killed and wounded in the 21st Lancers is to be deeply regretted. But the charge itself, against an overwhelming force of sword and spearmen over difficult ground, and under unfavourable conditions, was worthy of the best traditions of British Cavalry.

5. As regards the force employed, I can say with truth that never, in the course of my service, have I seen a finer body of troops than the British Contingent of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry placed at the disposal of the Sirdar, as regards physique, smartness, and soldier-like bearing. The appearance of the men speaks well for the present Recruiting Department, and was a source of pride to every Englishman who saw them.

6. While thoroughly endorsing the Sirdars's recommendations, I desire to call attention to the good work done by Major-General Henderson, C.B., and Staff at Alexandria, who conducted the disembarkation of the Force, and by my own Staff at Cairo.

On Colonel H. Cooper, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Hope, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, fell the brunt of the work in the despatch of the British Division to the front.

I also desire to acknowledge the services of Brevet Colonel A. O. Green, Commanding Royal Engineers; Surgeon-General H. S. Muir, M. D., Principal Medical Officer; Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Leggatt, Army Ordnance Department; Colonel F. Treffry, Army Pay Department; Veterinary Captain Blenkinsop, in the junior officers of the various departments.

Major Williams, my C. R.

BOMBAY COMMAND RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 17.

SINCE the first publication of the Bombay Command Reliefs, the following further alterations have been made :—

FIELD ARTILLERY.

26th Field Battery, from Kamptee to England—Leaves 2nd December ; arrives on 23rd idem. The party handing over will remain at Kamptee until 4th or 5th December, and then rail through.

The 58th Field Battery from England to Kamptee.—Leaves 10th November ; arrives 1st December, at Bombay, in the India Troop Service transport Nubia on the 1st December. To be railed to Kamptee under orders of General Officer Commanding Bombay District, in communication with General Officer Commanding Nagpore District. To take over guns, horses and equipment of 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, for which purpose a party is to be railed through as rapidly as possible.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 8 Company, Eastern Division, from Delhi to Aden.—Leaves 19th October from Bombay ; arrives 29th idem. Rail to Bombay under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal. To embark in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, sailing on the 19th October, for conveyance to Aden.

No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, from Aden to Bombay.—Leaves 4th November ; arrives on the 13th idem. To embark under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Aden District, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, sailing on 4th November for conveyance to Bombay.

No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, from Bombay to Delh.—Leaves 15th November, arrives 20th idem. To rail to Delhi under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District.

No. 25 Company, Eastern Division, from Aden to Bombay.—Leaves 4th November ; arrives on the 13th idem. To embark under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Aden District, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, sailing on the 4th November, for conveyance to Bombay.

No. 18 Company, Southern Division, from Ferozepore to Aden.—Leaves 19th October from Bombay ; arrives 29th idem by rail. To embark under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab. To embark in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, sailing on the 9th October, for conveyance to Aden.

No. 21 Company, Southern Division, from Aden to England.—Leaves 14th November ; arrives in December (date not fixed). To embark under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Aden District, in the Indian Troop Service transport Dunera, on the 14th November.

No. 28 Company, Southern Division, from Bombay to England.—Leaves 25th January ; arrives 16th February. To embark at Bombay in the Indian Troop Service transport Dilwara, sailing on the 25th January. (This move is dependent in No. 6 Company, Southern Division, R.A., having arrived in India from Ceylon.)

No. 16 Company, Western Division, from Barrackpore to Aden.—Leaves 4th November from Bombay, arrives on 14th idem. Rail to Bombay under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal. To embark in the Indian Troop Service transport Dunera, sailing on the 4th November, for conveyance to Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion, Royal Scots (headquarters), from Mandalay to Poona.—Leaves 2nd March, 1899, from Rangoon ; arrives 14th March. To embark at Rangoon in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, on the 2nd March. On arrival at Bombay on the 13th, to be railed to Poona under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Poona District. Advance party of Royal Scots leaves Rangoon on 7th October, arrives on the 18th idem. To embark at Rangoon in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, on 7th October. On arrival at Bombay on the 17th to be railed to Poona under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Poona District.

2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, from Bellary and Fort St. George to Ahmednugger and Satara. Dates of movement not notified. Arrives 22nd December. By route march under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras.

2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, from Bareilly to Aden.—Leaves 4th November from Bombay ; arrives on the 14th. Rail to Bombay under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal. To embark in the Indian Troop Service transport Dunera, sailing on 4th November, for conveyance to Aden.

2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, from Aden to England.—Leaves 14th Novembar ; arrives in December (date not notified). To embark in the Indian Troop Service transport Dunera, sailing on 14th November.

2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry (headquarters), from Poona to Mandalay.—Leaves 12th February ; arrives in Rangoon on 24th idem. To rail to Bombay under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Poona District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District on the 12th February. To embark in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, sailing on 18th February.

Advance party, the Durham Light Infantry, leaves Poona on the 19th October, arrives on the 30th idem. Rail to Bombay under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Poona District in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District on the 19th October for embarkation in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, sailing on 20th October.

1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, from South Africa to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.—Move of this regiment is cancelled.

2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, from Poona to England.—Leaves 24th January ; arrives 16th February. Rail to Bombay under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Poona District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District. To embark in the Indian Troop Service transport Dilwara, sailing from Bombay on the 28th January.

1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, from Singapore to Kurrachee and Hyderadad.—Orders regarding the move of this regiment will be issued hereafter.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

ON Saturday last slight shocks of earthquake were felt here at two minutes after nine in the morning, which passed from north to south. They lasted only five seconds and there were only four slight shocks. The chairs and seats began to shake a little, the doors and windows were made to creak and the tiles of roofs, moving by reason of the shocks, made some sound. People living upstairs felt the shocks more perceptibly than people staying on ground-floors, some ascending the stairs and working in a standing posture experienced a jerk. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city was held in the Hemabhai Institute on Thursday last at 5 p.m. in order to present a petition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the Bombay University for the purpose of holding the Previous, Intermediate and B. A. examinations in the city here owing to the recrudescence of plague in B[illegible]. It was also proposed that the Syndicate be [illegible] to receive five rupees extra for each candidate that appeared in the Ahmedabad circle. There were present : Rao Bahadhur Ranchorlal Chotalal, Rao Bahadhur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Rao Saheb Lalubhoy Pranvalabhdas, Messrs. Lalbhoy Dalpatbhai, Krashnarao Bholanath, Narsingrao Bholanath, C. S., Khukaldas Gokaldas, Professor Anandshanker Dhruve, Madhavlal Harilal and others. The proposals were passed unanimously and the meeting dispersed at 6 p.m.

The Preliminary Examination of the candidates for the Matriculation took place in the Ahmedabad High School last week ; but of seventy-five candidates that presented themselves for the examination, only forty-three were given certificates to appear at the Matriculation examination. The new feature in the holding of the preliminary examination this year was that all the Government High Schools in the Presidency had one set of question-papers, whereas in previous years each High School had its own question-papers set to the students who were willing to appear at the Matriculation examination. This improvement has been introduced by Mr. Giles, the present Director of Public Instruction.

Last month a large gathering of people met in the Shanti Bhavan Theatre when Mr. Mead, the acting Collector was requested by Mr. Dayabhai D. Jahveri to preside at the opening ceremony Mr. Dayabhai's Guzerati dramas have become so very popular among the people here that the energetic proprietor of the Deshi Samaj Dramatic Company has been able to have a building of his own. Mr. Mead congratulated Mr. Dayabhai on achieving a great success in the Guzerati operas that were performed by his company on the Ahmedabad boards before the public. A large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen were invited on the occasion, who were well pleased with the select pieces that were performed the actors being loudly applauded at the conclusion of each piece.

Mr. Fry, Judge, and Mr. Gibb, Collector, arrived yesterday by the mail train after having enjoyed leave for three months in England. Many Government officials and leading citizens were present at the station to receive them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

SOME FEATURES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A REMARKABLE PAPER.

MR. J. W. PARRY, in the "Engineering Magazine" has a paper under this heading. It is beautifully illustrated, the first of the series of views being the G. I. P. R. Station at Bombay. Mr. "Parry" writes:—

The unique position attained by the Indian railways as successful pecuniary undertakings and safe investments of a superior class is beginning to attract the notice of capitalists and financiers. For we find that, while English and American railways pay 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. dividends, and the Australian system is worked at a loss, the Indian lines earn 4 to 9 per cent. on the subscribed capital. The average return, even in this famine year, when trade was disorganised, is given as 5-2 per cent. for all the railways taken together, while it is fully anticipated that the average for the financial year ending March 31 next will be 5 3-4 per cent. The share value of every Indian railway quoted on the Stock Exchange is at a premium. Can this be said of the railways of any other country ?

Just two years ago the Rothschilds took over the Burma system of railways from the Secretary of State for India, on what were considered hard terms—namely, a guarantee of 2 3-4 per cent, plus half profits for 21 years. Burma is a country likely to develop rapidly, and the Rothschilds are not men to accept such terms unless they feel confident either that the investment will be immediately profitable or that it has possibilities for the future not easily to be found in home and foreign markets. The question then arises : What is the cause of the success of Indian railways ? Are the lines run up anyhow ? Are they jerry-built ? or does India possess some inherent advantage over England and America ? Before replying to these questions, I will try to remove certain erroneous opinions held even by experts who pose as authorities on Indian railways because they have made a six months' cold-weather trip to the gorgeous East.

In the first place, then, it is necessary to state that

THE MAIN ARTERIAL LINES

constructed in the early days—namely, the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras, and Bombay-Baroda systems—were by no means as cheaply built as some suppose. Each of these systems cost more than two lakhs of rupees per mile when the rupee was more than two shillings in value,—in other words, more than £20,000 per mile. Yet two of these systems—the East Indian and Bombay-Baroda —in ordinary years earn 7 to 9 per cent. on the subscribed capital in rupees, while the Great Indian Peninsula, with its heavy gradients works crossing the Western Ghats in two directions, Jabalpur and Raichore, and the Madras Railway, in which the serious error was made of avoiding the large towns to prevent detours, manage to earn 4½ to 6 per cent. when the traffic is normal and a higher rate when the harvests are plentiful. Within the last 20 years Indian engineers have learned to build railways at considerably reduced rates, although the rupee has fallen in value and labour has risen in price 50 per cent., chiefly due to extended experience and keen competition. For we find in the Blue Books that the present Indian broad-gauge lines cost from £8,000 to £10,000 per mile, and the narrow gauge lines from £6,000 to £7,500 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, in ordinary country, and somewhat more in hilly country.

In the next place, the idea that the high percentage or good dividend earned is squeezed out by providing poor accommodation for all classes of passengers is a delusion. The third class carriages on Indian railways are no whit inferior to those on the English suburban lines, such as the L.B.S.C.R. or L.C.D.R. or to those on the French railways, in which there are no cushions to the seats or back and no bunks for sleeping. The first-class and second-class carriages on Indian railways, though not so handsomely upholstered or elaborately fitted up as those on the "heavy" English lines, are quite equal to the carriages of the above mentioned companies. The seats always have cushions and each passenger can have a berth or bunk for sleeping during the night. Lavatory arrangements with conveniences are invariably provided for the upper classes, and are also being gradually introduced on the third-class carriages. When, however, one reflects that the first-class fare in India is only slightly higher than the third-class in England,—namely, 1 1-4d. per mile,—while the third-class in India varies from 3-8d. to 1-2d per mile, it must be admitted that passengers are most unreasonable if they complain that their comforts are not being duly attended to, or if they expect panelled photographs to while away the tedium of a long journey. Even these luxuries, however, may come in time. Surely cane-bottomed seats without cushions during the day are cooler and more comfortable in the warm season.

There is one point to which attention might be drawn here,—namely, that during festivals (melas) and pilgrimages third-class passengers often have to be transported in low-sided wagons with a tarpaulin or corrugated iron roof over their heads, herded like cattle, because none of the railways have sufficient rolling stock to cope with extraordinary rush of traffic To counterbalance these inconveniences the fares are further reduced to say, one farthing, or even less, per mile. The modern pilgrim travels with far greater comfort and at far less expense than his fathers did before him ; in fact, a pilgrimage in these days is reduced to a pleasant outing or a picnic, instead of being a severe penance.

In the building of Indian railways the specifications seem to have been more rigidly adhered to than is usual in England. The writer has observed in the building of railway bridges and stations in the suburbs of London and elsewhere, the use of a quality of bricks and lime which would not have been permitted in similar works in India. If such materials had been put in during the absence of the assistant or executive engineer, the structures would have been condemned and pulled down by order of the chief engineer or the Government inspector, and the subordinate, or clerk of works, and engineer-in-charge would have been severely reprimanded for neglect of duty. The procedure adopted in the

CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS,

though modelled after English practices, differs in many details from the practice usually adopted in western countries where labour has a high value. For example, earth work is done by baskets, trucks and wagons only occasionally being employed, and the banks being made from side trenches or borrow pits, while the stuff from cuttings is bad for one hundred yards and the remainder thrown to form spoil banks. In brick work or masonry the practice is much the same, curved-wing walls being seldom used. In roofing buildings many different methods are employed, according to the customs of the country. Thus there is the Sind roofing, made without scantlings, of hollow, slightly-tapered hexagonal tiles eight inches in length, and there are hemispherical domes on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, formed of concentric rings in horizontal courses and built without any scaffolding. But the most usual roof is the flat or terraced one, of mud or fine concrete on battens and boarding, or on corrugated iron sheets. Here mention might be made of small staff quarters being roofed by hollow earthenware water pots, called "gharas," supported on old bull-headed rails in imitation of similar structures used by the Romans, of which ruins may be seen in the vicinity of Rome. Again, because of the military occupation of the country, certain peculiar features are found toward the northwest and northeast frontiers ; thus the Lahore railway station has circular turrets, loopholed to protect the besieged. The tunnels on the Mukat. Bolum and the Sind-Pishin are crenelated with machicolations, so that they may be defended against the attacks of an enemy. Lastly, in all the large Punjab bridges the abutment is made extra wide, and within the space so formed is provided a well-hole with a pump, so that the defenders may not be starved out and need not expose themselves when getting water during a state of siege. We may now enquire into

THE CAUSES OF THE SUCCESS

of Indian railways, making them a model for the whole world to copy. It may be alleged that the African railways pay 8 per cent ; true, but only 2,200 miles are opened for traffic, while India has ten times that length open. Long before Africa has 20,000 miles open the directors will find that so high dividends cannot be paid regularly.

That low rates stimulate traffic is a fact that was not known in England and America until keen competition with foreign produce made it evident ; but it was foreseen by Indian administrators and engineers. India is a poor country, and it was clearly understood that, unless goods and passengers could be carried at abnormally low rates, compared to those in England, there would be no traffic of any kind. To show how alive the native merchants are to cost of carriage, it may be stated that the Madras Railway yearly loses the carriage of many thousands of tons of grain because the alignment has not followed the usual trade routes and the stations are not conveniently near the towns. Another case, which came under the writer's notice so recently as 1888, while he was resident engineer, may be mentioned. Lelah and Multan are two large grain centres, being joined by a road crossing the deserts of Sind-Sagar. The railway makes a slight detour to get a good crossing of the Chenab river. While this large bridge was being built, the railway was open to traffic, but the traders were charged a small ferry fee, with the result that the road was untilised in preference to the railway. Immediately the ferry fee was removed, the grain traffic came back to the railway.

As a proof that even experienced men may be mistaken or take too pessimistic a view, it may be stated that in 1880, when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened, it was believed that one goods train and one mixed train each way would be sufficient for all purposes. Strange to say, from the commencement six trains each way were required ; then nine ; and so on, until as many as forty trains were run on this single track. Even now the stations and goods sheds are often choked with grain bags. The Rajputana-Malwa belongs to the Bombay-Baroda system, but the accounts are kept separately, and the returns show that 9 to 11 per cent. on the subscribed capital are the usual earnings. The writer feels a natural pride when he remembers that he was one of the engineers on two different sections, even though his life was threatened while he was engaged in the Serohi district.

There are five classes of goods, the lowest rates being charged for class 1. These rates vary from 1-10 to 1-5 of a pie per mile per maund (82 2-7 pounds) or 4 to 27 pies per ton-mile. It is not easy to calculate the equivalent in English currency, as the rupee varies daily, but roughly speaking, the rates vary from 1-3d. to 2 1-4d. per ton-mile,—no doubt considerably less than railway, or even canal, rates in England. In the latest Blue Book the principal commodities and the earnings therefrom on the standard and metre gauge lines for 1895 are given as follows :

Commodity.	Tons. Earnings Rs value.
Grain and pulse	5,701,249 30,188,439
Coal and coke	4,505,738 13,498,668
Oil seeds	1,701,577 11,093,251
Salt	1,471,145 8,451,630
Jute	1,200,312 6,573,532
Sugar	1,161,703 7,662,137
Other article of merchandise	1,978,171 12,386,668

Besides these, there are cotton (raw and manufactured), metals, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, timber, wool (raw and manufactured), liquors, drugs and chemicals, tobacco, paper, silk, and many other items. In every case the earnings of 1895 were less than those of 1895. Those of 1897 should show an increase, then, over those of 1895, and perhaps over those of 1895 also. One of the most important factors in, if not *the* principal cause of,

THE FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

is no doubt the low rates at which land has been acquired. In some instances wealthy landowners have given the land free to the paramount power, having their names published in the *Gazette* of India as public benefactors, in other cases waste lands have been obtained at merely nominal rates. In no cases, I believe, has even irrigated land in the districts been assessed at a higher value than £50 an acre, and most of the land has been paid for at rates running from £10 to £40 per acre. It is possible that near the Presidency towns a few acres were paid for at higher rates, say, even £200 per acre. When, however, one compares the above rates with the prices paid in England and America, one cannot be surprised that English railways are over-capitalized to the tune, it is said, of fifty millions sterling. Another factor of no mean importance is that no money has been wasted in exploiting schemes, paying concessions or contesting rival plans before parliamentary committees, all of which processes run away with immense sums of money. The government of India orders a survey to be made, and the matter is gazetted, so that all concerned may know ; the survey is as a rule, carried out, without molestation of any kind, by a regular staff. If funds can be allotted, a special land commissioner is appointed to take over the land, the engineers meanwhile entering on the land and commencing operations. Take the case of the Rewari-Ferozepur line, 90 miles in length from Rewari to Hissar. This was surveyed by two parties from March to May, 1881. The estimates and plans were prepared, and construction commenced in October, 1881, the line being opened for traffic in June, 1883,—within two years from the time the first orders were issued. The country traversed was easy ; still, in what other civilized and populous country could ninety miles of railroad be surveyed and constructed in two years ? The prairies of Central America cannot be compared, for here were no vested interests, few settlements or claimants, and probably no rivers or difficulties of any kind. Another important cause of the cheaper construction of Indian railways is

THE CHEAPNESS OF INDIAN LABOUR.

In Burma and Baluchistan unskilled labour gets one shilling a day, and skilled labour half-a-crown, while in most parts of India ordinary labourers get sixpence, and excellent masons and carpenters can be obtained for eighteen pence, a day. There are no trade unions in India ; still, strikes are by no means uncommon, as every engineer knows. If the contractor will not pay his labour regularly, they refuse to come to work, and the engineer has to act the part of the board of trade and put in force an act of conciliation, though the particular act was never passed by parliament. During harvest time labour often cannot be obtained for love or money, while religious festivals and marriage ceremonies frequently draw away men at most inopportune moments. The English labourer is troublesome in his way, but the English contractor has not to contend against superstition of a most ghastly kind. Suppose a bridge is being constructed over a sacred river, and an accident occurs ; nothing will induce the gangs to resume work till goats, kids, calves, or other sacrifices have been made, and if it be generally known that, to propitiate the deity, a few virgins should be immolated. This is no sentimental story ; such a thing has occurred within the experience of many engineers.

Every country has to acquire its experience in methods of doing work. We have seen that no money was wasted in acquiring land or fighting rival schemes ; yet time and money have been wasted in other ways. During 1871-74 it was found that the standard gauge from Lahore to Karachi was costing too much, and it was proposed to introduce the narrow gauge between Multan and Kotri, thus making two breaks in gauge in about 850 miles. This "battle of the gauges" was fought out at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and, through the influence of that body with the Marquis of Salisbury, the attempt at cheapness was frustrated ; otherwise the development of the port of Karachi would have been delayed many years.

There is another cause which helps to swell earnings,—the pilgrim traffic. If the crop is a bumper one, the grain comes in so rapidly that the stations and goods sheds are blocked with bags of grain, especially during March and April. Before the grain has been completely cleared, the pilgrim traffic begins,—in May, just after the harvest has been gathered. The cultivators then feel that they have earned a holiday till June 15, when the rains may be expected. This pilgrim traffic is getting heavier every year, for more people travel now than ever before. Notwithstanding the famine, 7,750,000 more passengers were booked during 1895 than in 1895, though the tonnage of goods was slightly less than before. As in all countries, so in India, the railways suffer from slack periods, when the rolling stock suffices ; but, as a rule, there is complaint that in 'busy periods' the Indian railways are very deficient in rolling stocks. The following are

SOME OF THE PROJECTS

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As a proof that even experienced men may be mistaken or take too pessimistic a view, it may be stated that in 1880, when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened, it was believed that one goods train and one mixed train each way would be sufficient for all purposes. Strange to say, from the commencement six trains each way were required ; then nine ; and so on, until as many as forty trains were run on this single track. Even now the stations and goods sheds are often choked with grain bags. The Rajputana-Malwa belongs to the Bombay-Baroda system, but the accounts are kept separately, and the returns show that 9 to 11 per cent. on the subscribed capital are the usual earnings. The writer feels a natural pride when he remembers that he was one of the engineers on two different sections, even though his life was threatened while he was engaged in the Serohi district.

There are five classes of goods, the lowest rates being charged for class 1. These rates vary from 1-10 to 1-5 of a pie per mile per maund (82 2-7 pounds) or 4 to 27 pies per ton-mile. It is not easy to calculate the equivalent in English currency, as the rupee varies daily, but roughly speaking, the rates vary from 1-3d. to 2 1-4d. per ton-mile,—no doubt considerably less than railway, or even canal, rates in England. In the latest Blue Book the principal commodities and the earnings therefrom on the standard and metre gauge lines for 1895 are given as follows :

Commodity.	Tons. Earnings Rs value.
Grain and pulse	5,701,249 30,188,439
Coal and coke	4,505,738 13,498,668
Oil seeds	1,701,577 11,093,251
Salt	1,471,145 8,451,630
Jute	1,200,312 6,573,532
Sugar	1,161,703 7,662,137
Other article of merchandise	1,978,171 12,386,668

Besides these, there are cotton (raw and manufactured), metals, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, timber, wool (raw and manufactured), liquors, drugs and chemicals, tobacco, paper, silk, and many other items. In every case the earnings of 1895 were less than those of 1895. Those of 1897 should show an increase, then, over those of 1895, and perhaps over those of 1895 also. One of the most important factors in, if not *the* principal cause of,

THE FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

is no doubt the low rates at which land has been acquired. In some instances wealthy landowners have given the land free to the paramount power, having their names published in the *Gazette* of India as public benefactors, in other cases waste lands have been obtained at merely nominal rates. In no cases, I believe, has even irrigated land in the districts been assessed at a higher value than £50 an acre, and most of the land has been paid for at rates running from £10 to £40 per acre. It is possible that near the Presidency towns a few acres were paid for at higher rates, say, even £200 per acre. When, however, one compares the above rates with the prices paid in England and America, one cannot be surprised that English railways are over-capitalized to the tune, it is said, of fifty millions sterling. Another factor of no mean importance is that no money has been wasted in exploiting schemes, paying concessions or contesting rival plans before parliamentary committees, all of which processes run away with immense sums of money. The government of India orders a survey to be made, and the matter is gazetted, so that all concerned may know ; the survey is as a rule, carried out, without molestation of any kind, by a regular staff. If funds can be allotted, a special land commissioner is appointed to take over the land, the engineers meanwhile entering on the land and commencing operations. Take the case of the Rewari-Ferozepur line, 90 miles in length from Rewari to Hissar. This was surveyed by two parties from March to May, 1881. The estimates and plans were prepared, and construction commenced in October, 1881, the line being opened for traffic in June, 1883,—within two years from the time the first orders were issued. The country traversed was easy ; still, in what other civilized and populous country could ninety miles of railroad be surveyed and constructed in two years ? The prairies of Central America cannot be compared, for here were no vested interests, few settlements or claimants, and probably no rivers or difficulties of any kind. Another important cause of the cheaper construction of Indian railways is

THE CHEAPNESS OF INDIAN LABOUR.

In Burma and Baluchistan unskilled labour gets one shilling a day, and skilled labour half-a-crown, while in most parts of India ordinary labourers get sixpence, and excellent masons and carpenters can be obtained for eighteen pence, a day. There are no trade unions in India ; still, strikes are by no means uncommon, as every engineer knows. If the contractor will not pay his labour regularly, they refuse to come to work, and the engineer has to act the part of the board of trade and put in force an act of conciliation, though the particular act was never passed by parliament. During harvest time labour often cannot be obtained for love or money, while religious festivals and marriage ceremonies frequently draw away men at most inopportune moments. The English labourer is troublesome in his way, but the English contractor has not to contend against superstition of a most ghastly kind. Suppose a bridge is being constructed over a sacred river, and an accident occurs ; nothing will induce the gangs to resume work till goats, kids, calves, or other sacrifices have been made, and if it be generally known that, to propitiate the deity, a few virgins should be immolated. This is no sentimental story ; such a thing has occurred within the experience of many engineers.

Every country has to acquire its experience in methods of doing work. We have seen that no money was wasted in acquiring land or fighting rival schemes ; yet time and money have been wasted in other ways. During 1871-74 it was found that the standard gauge from Lahore to Karachi was costing too much, and it was proposed to introduce the narrow gauge between Multan and Kotri, thus making two breaks in gauge in about 850 miles. This "battle of the gauges" was fought out at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and, through the influence of that body with the Marquis of Salisbury, the attempt at cheapness was frustrated ; otherwise the development of the port of Karachi would have been delayed many years.

There is another cause which helps to swell earnings,—the pilgrim traffic. If the crop is a bumper one, the grain comes in so rapidly that the stations and goods sheds are blocked with bags of grain, especially during March and April. Before the grain has been completely cleared, the pilgrim traffic begins,—in May, just after the harvest has been gathered. The cultivators then feel that they have earned a holiday till June 15, when the rains may be expected. This pilgrim traffic is getting heavier every year, for more people travel now than ever before. Notwithstanding the famine, 7,750,000 more passengers were booked during 1895 than in 1895, though the tonnage of goods was slightly less than before. As in all countries, so in India, the railways suffer from slack periods, when the rolling stock suffices ; but, as a rule, there is complaint that in 'busy periods' the Indian railways are very deficient in rolling stocks. The following are

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applications for concessions, some of them "bogus," so that careful enquiries have to be made and securities exacted that the concessionaires intend to do the work directly themselves, and will not dispose of their grant to someone else. The British public, or, rather, financiers, have become so accustomed to a guaranteed rate of interest that it is not easy to get even a hearing, unless this condition has been granted. Therefore the government should be more liberal, relaxing the rules when any repectable firm comes forward with a proposal to construct feeders without any guarantee at all.

The government of India is so dreadfully afraid of debt that it desires to build its railways out of surplus revenue. Now, no country in the would ever undertakes productive public works except by borrowed capital ; moreover, the debt incurred for railways and canals in India is so small—a few millions—that this debt might easily be doubled with fear of disaster. The great bugbear is, of course, the constantly changing value of the rupee, which has caused the secretary of State for India to resolve that in future all proposals must be in rupee capital,—a thorn in the side of the London money-lender, who prefers his interest in sterling.

In addition to the difference between western and eastern practice in construction, maintenance, and management, there is a remarkable difference in policy. The Indian press is constantly clamouring for encouragement of private enterprise ; so the government gave over the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa railways to be worked by companies,—a singularly week attempt at economy, as these two are the best paying lines in the whole country. On the other hand political agitators in England are beginning to clamour for the nationalisation of British railways. This is not likely to take place, as no ministry dare face the expense, but, even if the transfer could be effected, the public would soon regret the bargain, for State management is not nearly as progressive as private enterprise.

THE LADY AND THE JOURNALIST

I (MRS. CRAWFORD in *Truth*) have long admired the perspicacity of the ancient Greeks in placing the Fates above Jupiter. What better illustration of the power of *la force des choses*, and of the impotence of great situation than the fate of the Emperor of Russia's scheme ? It is a scheme that deserves universal sympathy. He is the most absolute Sovereign on the face of the earth, and the one who disposes of the most money. With this he is of an age when people make most friends and win most sympathies. I can say from personal observation that he is a charming person. Incarnate in Nicholas II., Russian despotism is amiable and piquant. But look how *la force des choses* rides rough-shod over his scheme. It has undergone a long series of eclipses since he launched it. The French could not endure to think of it. They and Russia might have parted company had they had time to feel bitter about it. But what with Henry's confession and suicide, Sir Herbert Kitchener's victory, the murder of the Empress of Austria, Marchand at Fashoda, the awful heat and drought of August and September, the Imperial Rescript dropped out of sight. It has again been eclipsed by Colonel Picquart's speech and transfer to a military prison, and, finally, by the shooting of M. Ollivier in the office of "La Lanterne," by a Deputy's wife, who was "attacked" in her private life by that paper. She wanted to shoot Deputy Millerand, the chief editor ; but not finding him, lodged two bullets in a subordinate who had nothing whatever to do with the attack.

Mme. Paulmier, the vindictive lady in question, has been eighteen or nineteen years married, and all that time had a Parisian reputation as a really pretty woman. She was mistaken by the papers for a professional beauty with whom her husband carried on a tender and amusing correspondence that years back was read before the civil tribunal. A good deal of it was about the furnishing of a house the beauty took with M. Paulmier's consent in the Rond Point des Champs Elysees. Much of it was referred to colleagues of the Chamber of Deputies, who were treated, for the amusement of the delightful person, with playful satire. When the house was so decorated and furnished as to make it the fitting frame for the fair tenant, the bill was sent on to M. Paulmier. He refused to pay, and sweet became sour. The law was taken of him, and the letters were read by the plaintiff's advocate. M. Paulmier was, when he became entangled in this suit, a Royalist. He has since become a *rallie* and a prosaic Conservative, who takes life easily, not attempting to stem any cataract. Mme. Paulmier is the daughter of M. Bouilland, a Normand cotton spinner. She came to Paris while she was still young and had great success as *une tres jolie femme*. She was always stared at when she sat in the gallery of the Chamber or in a box at the Opera or Francais, on subscription and first

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LATE COTTON.

THE preliminary memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, and second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan for the season of 1898-99, (Estimates generally up to 1st October), reads :—

LATE DISTRICTS (GUJARAT, KARNATAK AND SIND.)

Gujarat.—Reported area 5-1-2 lakhs acres or about 8 per cent. below average. Increase in Ahmedabad; decrease elsewhere. No reports from Dholka and Ankleshwar with an average area of 30,000 acres each. Excessive rain injured the early sown crop in south particularly in Broach, where it had to be ploughed up and replaced by other crops. For late sowings season generally favourable. Crop at present in good condition.

Gujarat States.—Area 22 3-4 lakhs acres; 20 per cent. over average. Decrease in parts of Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch, due to insufficient rainfall for sowing; elsewhere season favourable and extended area put under crop. Condition good, except in Palanpur and Baroda, where only fair.

Karnatak.—Area 364,000 acres; 28 per cent. below average. Sowings unfinished and information incomplete. Early rains very light and partial. This has curtailed area. Sowings commenced rather late. Crop at present generally in good condition. Break needed in places to complete sowings.

Karnatak States.—95,000 acres. Sowings delayed by want of rain and are still incomplete. Condition fair.

Sind.—Area 94,000 acres. No information from Shikarpur and Khairpur. Elsewhere cotton area shows decrease, which is attributed to deficiency of water supply. Crop fair at present.

B.—EARLY DISTRICTS (DECCAN).

The appended statement shows corrected area figures for the different districts and States of the Deccan. Since the submission of the preliminary report, late sowings and additional information have considerably modified the area figures.

The total area under cotton is returned at 10 2-3 lakhs acres or about 8·5 per cent. below average, but 23 per cent. above last year's area. Last year the cotton area was much below average because food-grains and fodder crops were largely grown, consequent on the scarcity of the previous year.

Khandesh.—Area 931,000 acres; 10 per cent. over last year's, but 9 per cent. below the average. Sowing rains in June and July were favourable. The break in the first half of August caused some anxiety; but later the season has been favourable and the crop is reported to be in excellent condition.

Nasik.—Area 32,000 acres; about 3½ times that of last year, but 37 per cent. below the average. The cotton tracts of this district adjoin those of Khandesh and the conditions here do not differ from those of that district.

Ahmednagar.—Area, 90,000 acres: 44, per cent. above average. The increase is general, but principally in Jamkhed, the chief cotton growing taluka of the district. Rains were favourable from the commencement, and the condition of the crop is good.

In the "South Deccan" sowing rain was very deficient, but later the season was favourable and the crop is making fair progress. The area, however, (8,500 acres) falls short of last year's by 9 per cent. and is 34 per cent. below the average. Satara contributes 3,900 acres, Satara Jaghirs 3,800 acres and Sholapur, 700.

BENGAL INDIGO.

The First note on the indigo crops of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1898 is as under :—

Explanatory.—The present return includes all the districts shown in the first note on the indigo crops of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1897. Indigo is grown extensively in the five districts of "North Bihar" (Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and North Monghyr), and in Purnea, but the areas in Murshidabad and Nadia are probably over-estimated, and the outturn of indigo in Eastern Bengal is very small.

As with other forecasts issued in the current year, the percentage system of notation has been adopted in the place of the anna system under the orders of Government. In this percentage system, 100 represents the normal outturn per acre, which used to be represented by 16 annas in the anna system.

Character of the season.—The weather has been favourable for indigo throughout North Bihar generally, but the recent heavy floods are reported to have done some damage to the second cuttings. In Bengal Proper, Some districts report favourable and some unfavourable weather, and the rainfall appears to have been very unequally distributed.

Area under cultivation.—In the first note on the indigo crops for the year 1897, the total approximate normal area under indigo in these Provinces was given as 609,300 acres. The revised figures for the current year show it to be 582,400 acres.

The decrease is chiefly due to a revision of the figures for Midnapore, and a further decrease will probably be shown when the figures for area shown by the other districts of Bengal Proper have been revised.

The area sown this year is given as 527,500 acres as against 538,400 acres in 1897. The causes which have brought about this decrease are given in the notes appended to the returns.

Outturn.—A considerable improvement on last year's outturn is shown by the chief indigo districts, and had it not been for the recent floods, all the five districts of North Bihar would have had a crop something over the normal. In the Bhagalpur Division the crop may be termed a normal one, out in Eastern Bengal it appears to have varied between 83 and 88 per cent. of a normal crop. The exact effect of the floods has not yet been ascertained, but it may be roughly estimated that the outturn for the Province will not fall below the normal.

Messrs. Baines & Co. estimate an outturn of 74,000 maunds for "Bihar" and 21,000 maunds for Lower Bengal. According to the statistics below, the outturn for Bengal should be larger; but the figures of area are incorrect, and I have little doubt that Messrs. Baines & Co.'s figures should be accepted. On the other hand, the estimate for Bihar is much in excess of the average outturn for the past 15 years, which amounts to about 63,000 maunds. It seems possible that the recent damage to the crop by floods may have been under-estimated and that the outturn will not be quite so high; but Messrs. Baines & Co.'s sources of information are of the best, and it is probable that the prospects of the crop may have been under-valued by us. Perhaps an outturn of 70,000 maunds for Bihar may be safely estimated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Malegaon and Surat, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Bhuj and Rajkot, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj and 12 at Neemuch and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jacobabad and Agra, and the minimum 10° in excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 59° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies almost clear everywhere. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Goa and Colombo. The weather is fine, clear and settled over the whole of the reporting area.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

Tuesday : The barometer has risen everywhere, but the rise has been less over the Peninsula than over other parts of the country. The pressure remains high and uniform in the Peninsula and central parts of the country, and low over the North-West and North-East India. Pressure differences, however, are less than they were yesterday. Winds are north-easterly along the west coast between the west and north-west and over the north of Bombay, the central parts of India and the centre and east of the Peninsula, but are variable elsewhere. Calms are numerous in Bengal, but elsewhere the wind strength is about normal. The temperature has generally risen over Northern India and generally fallen in the centre and south. The heat is less than usual over north-east India and greater than usual elsewhere. There have been one or two showers in Burma and the Peninsula, but no rain of any importance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th October, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·562
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind* ... WSW, SE, WSW, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ..... miles	137

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—October 17.

10 p.m.	81·4
TUESDAY—October 18.	
6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	85·8

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Sept 30, says :—Up till close, during the past fortnight, there was a good deal of irregularity in the market, and every successive sale that was effected was effected at lower and lower rates under the load of heavy arrivals of 17,420 bales during the period. Rates thereunder further declined about dols. 2 to dols. 4, leading, owing to irregularity, to somewhat of a scare amongst purchasers as to further operations, though rates have now been low enough to induce business. What inquiry that prevailed during the fortnight was confined to superfine descriptions, particularly of Nos. 10 and 20. Other grades have all along remained neglected. This state of the market continued nearly up to the last, but, during the latter two days, advices having been received by the dealers of the entire subjugation of the rebellion in Kwangsi, and some indents having arrived therefrom simultaneously with orders from Hoihow and Pakhoi, a feeling of confidence has been evident in the market and a recovery of dols. 1-2 to dols. 1 1-2 in various approved threads has been felt. Sales so far, though irregular as to prices, have in the volume of transactions assumed somewhat of a fair proportion of about 5,500 bales made up of

1,400 bales of No 20 sold at dols. 80 to dols. 84 and dols. 89				
200	"	16	"	78 to 84
800	"	12	"	68 to 76
2,850	"	10	"	64 to 76 and dols 84
75	"	8	"	70 to 74
75	"	6	"	70 to 72½

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 17,420 bales, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 1,500 bales—at 63,500 bales consisting of

29,000 bales of No 20			22,000 bales of No 10	
10,500	"	16	1,500	" 8
8,000	"	12	1,500	" 6

Japanese Spinnings have also declined to the extent of dols. 2 to dols. 3, and about 1,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at dols. 84 to dols 86 and dols. 84 to dols. 85 respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 146½ wire and Rs. 147 post.

In Shanghai also, owing to accumulation of heavy stocks in the absence of large orders from the country, the market has all along continued in a depressed state, and rates have further declined about a tael for Nos. 10 and 16 and fully Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 for No. 20. No. 10 has been taken only of approved spinnings for Tientsin; No. 20 to a small extent going for Tientsin as well as for the River Ports. Sales of Indian descriptions total 5,120 bales consisting of

1,685 bales of No 20 sold at Tls 62.50 to Tls 66				
195	"	16	"	50.00 to " 57 & 63 to 63.50
60	"	12	"	57.00 to " 57.75
3,180	"	10	"	49.00 to " 55

leaving unsold stocks at the very enhanced figure of 33,500 bales. In the place of Indian threads about 4,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 of Japanese Spinnings, were taken off the market chiefly amongst the natives, and about 2,950 bales Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 of local manufacture have been dealt in at the following prices :—

No 20 Japanese at Tls 65			to Tls 68	
No 16			63·75 to	" 66.25
No 10	Local	"	55 to	" 61
No 12	"	"	55·50 to	" 59
No 14	"	"	58 to	" 61.75
No 16	"	"	60.50 to	" 64.50

exchange on India, as on the 26th instant, has been advised at Rs. 202 wire and Rs. 202½ post.

In Japan, owing to favourable rice crops, a good local demand has been experienced at former rates. No inquiry has subsisted for exports.

MOHAMMEDAN MARRIAGES.

OBJECTIONS TO REGISTRATION.

THE Registrar-General of Ceylon supplies reasons why the poorer classes of Mohammedans in the Island object to register their marriages. Some of the reasons are on the lines of anti-registrationists in Malabar, but some are distinctly more cruel. The Registrar-General says :—

The intelligence and wealth of the community are in favour of registration. But the males of the lower classes are against it, chiefly through religious bigotry and conservatism; and, in the Batticaloa District also, because they wrongly think it will

INTERFERE WITH THEIR LIBERTY

to take and discard as many wives as they like—a practice which, though opposed to the spirit of the Mohammedan religion and to the sentiment and practice of the higher classes, is deplorably prevalent in that district and inflicts cruel hardship on the women. It is most pitiful in travelling in that district to see the number of Mohammedan women, young and old, with children, wandering about begging, having been

CAST ADRIFT BY THEIR HUSBANDS.

Hitherto it has been customary to appoint for the registration of marriages Mohammedan lawyers or officiating priests. But these men, through fear of the lower classes, on whose votes their position in the mosque and their livelihood depend, for every man's voice has equal weight there—so democratic is the constitution—have either returned their licenses, or are very lukewarm in their work. It has been decided in future to appoint influential laymen as registrars, and to secure their co-operation in inducing the generality of the Mohammedans of the is land to register their marriages after the example of the mohammedans of Puttalam District.

SNAKES.

THERE is a popular superstition to the effect that many people die of snake bites during the year in India: as we mentioned recently 20,959 deaths were ascribed to this cause in the official returns for last year. But as we hear a great deal about poisonous and very little about non-poisonous varieties of snakes it may be as well to say that every snake, be it great or small, is not of the most venomous kind, nor is it indeed always a deadly karait. When we hear of any snake being killed, in India, the triangular head or the shield-shaped head, are carefully described whether it have it or not with its scales or scuta, and the post prandial stories in many cases are truly exciting. But after all we may best judge of snake bites by the results. The fatal cases of snake bites, if we consider the matter, are very few, so far as our personal experience goes and especially among Europeans. Can you name any friend of yours who has died from snake bite or has been bitten by a snake at all? Very few people, comparatively, have been, and the percentage, as a whole, in India, if verified, would be very much below the generally accepted or official number. How many snakes altogether have you seen during your stay in India? And, of the number that you may have examined, was it not most difficult to determine between those that were venomous and those that were not? People are very desirous of distinguishing at a glance between harmless and poisonous varieties. It is well, therefore, that it should be known that nothing but an examination of the teeth, which in poisonous kinds show the channel for the poison, will give true information as to the poisonous or non-poisonous nature of any known snake. The truth is that many deaths that are registered under snake bites are in fact due to the native poisoner, and are thus hushed up by lazy cowardly *lumbardars.—Civil and Military Gazette.*

A TALE OF THE CUSTOMS.

IN the matter of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" commend us to the tale of Anghee, a Heathen Chinee who served as ship's carpenter on board the British India steamer *Patiala*, which was in Madras harbour on Thursday. It is good to help in the suppression of crime, especially if it helps to bring grist to the mill, and Anghee did a little money making crime-prevention by acting as informer against certain persons on board the vessel who had smuggling propensities, and a month ago—which was not the first occasion—he received a reward of Rs. 125 for getting the vessel fined Rs. 500. Anghee was thereupon made the victim of a conspiracy, when the vessel arrived in Madras the other day. Some opium was hidden in his locker, and the Customs officers were helped to find it; and, though Anghee was declared innocent on his trial at the Police Court, we fancy that Anghee's life on board the Patiala, will not be an enviable one. The story is detailed in our law columns, and is an interesting little side-light on the sort of thing that a Customs officer may have to do with.—*Madras Times.*

AN AMERICAN BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST.

THE Bangkok correspondent of the *Straits Times* sends an account of an incident which is of interest at a moment when the status of the Philippines in the present and for the future is so very much stake. The facts of his account are these. A Chinaman, claiming to have come from Manila, applied to the American Minister at Bangkok for passports to travel in Siam. After the glorious exploit of Admiral Dewey, he explained, he had no alternative, but to become an American citizen. Mr. Hamilton King performed a naturalisation ceremony on the spot, and applied for the passports in due form. But Prince Devawongse objected to the Celestial's standing. Thereupon the U. S. Minister rejoined that American protection was claimed for him "by right of conquest." There the matter stands for the present.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MANY pairs of eyes from his soon-to-be-relinquished command were following the Duke of Connaught as he trotted about amongst the French soldiery, tasting soup here, testing equipments there, and generally comporting himself with that pleasant tact which, infinitely more than his tactics, will make the "passing of Arthur" from Aldershot a regrettable loss. What an insatiable soldier he is! The keenest of the keen might hesitate at setting out again to wade through a daily programme of special ideas and "red" and "blue" problems. We read that the light-hearted Gallic sight-seers witnessed "with much amusement" the Dukes practical mode of ascertaining what a valise feels like—putting it on. One would very much like to know if H.R.H. recollected any little hints from our own manœuvres worth exporting as a bit of polish, to those of our neighbours over the water. One thing, anyhow, he might have gathered.—that "walking a few yards" in any marching-order impedimenta is not an infallible method of discovering "whether it chafes the shoulders or strain the back of the soldier on the march."

There was a time, not so long ago, subsequent to the change in the Commander-in-chiefship, when to speak of "the Duke" still meant the Duke of Cambridge. It is noticeable, however, that by easy transition it has come to mean in Army circles H.R.H. of Connaught, and may be by some taken perhaps as the long-projected shadow of a coming event, still far distant. Be this as it may, of H. R. H.'s personal popularity, due largely to his charm of manner, there is no question, and British Royalty was never better represented abraad than by the Duke at the recent French manœuvres,—a soldier amongst soldier. It is very difficult to exactly gauge our advantages in foreign intercourse, even if it is with the chief of a Republican Army, when this country has the good fortune to have at its disposal for envoy a soldier a member of the reigning family; but that they are real is in dubitable, and the credit of our Army could not have been in better hands than they were the other day in those of "the Duke" at Moulins.

The "Spectators" and "Onlookers" at the Wiltshire manœuvers have had their say, and among their sayings is one which speaks of qualified approval only is regarded to the handling of the Southern Army by its commander, Sir Redvers Buller. Now it is clear that no outsider, spectator, or onlooker, can possibly be conversant with the restrictions put upon either commander; and that to judge of strategical and tactical talent when strategy is practically absent and minor tactics only just discernible—seriously hampered as all tactics are when daily intervention is part of the General Idea—is simply to jump at conclusions unsupported by any reliable evidence. It is therefore with considerable satisfaction that we received and publish to-day a letter from a correspondent who—effectually concealing his identity by styling himself "A Man of No Importance"—is, from his position as one of the actors on the scene, able to show how much the Southern Army owes to its leader in matters which have an abiding interest not limited merely to snatching an umpire's hasty approval by a bit of "old-soldier" work more showy than effective. The letter is of great interest, and so effectually disposes of cersain short-commings suggested by "Onlooker" last week, that we will not attempt to make selections from it but refer our readers to the page on which it appears.

There is a general impression,—and it cannot be said that it is altogether unjustified,—that Pall Mall does not like the Militia. Too many hard things by too many important personages have been said about the Force for it to believe any longer in the genuineness of hasty protestations of professional affection. Every one knows the difference between the real and the pretended roles of the Constitutional Force. The former is that of dry-nursing for the Regular Army; the latter is bayonets, and gunpowder, and Mediterranean service, and amalgamation with first and second battalions, and many other fanciful things, with the promise of which the dry-nurses have been easily kept in good temper. Then now and again a few selected battalions are trotted out for the public to gaze upon, in manœuvres, and when that un-utilised and partially-trained Militia unit sits down on the side of the road because it feels tired, and because it knows that some impressed (?) A.S.C. carts are not very far off, the public wonders that it is not full of warlike enthusiasm and "go"; not knowing that the unit knows better not only what is good for it, but also what reward will follow it into Loamshire and Clayshire after the simulated fighting is over. Different bodies have different ways of expressing it, but the verdict is that there is no inducement, either for officer or man, to step across a puddle to do more than he is absolutely compelled to do. As to the bayonet charges, and the gunpowder glory, the recital of those things only makes the Militiaman smile. He may be a fool, but he is not such a fool as that.

The falling out of Guards, Line, Marines, and Militia, known as "skrimshanking" is not at all remarkable. It occurs of course more frequently in peace, where there is nothing to fear from hostile troops, and in war more frequently in civilised than in uncivilised warfare. In 1870-71 it was enormous on the losing side, they had had enough of it, and had nothing but diminished discomfort to fear. In Kitchener's advance to the Atbara and subsequently—under a very different sun to that of Salisbury—there was no straggling, and for excellent reasons, in spite of thirst, fatigue, and other causes. Blank cartridge and imaginary batteries conduce to laziness and apathy while fostering unreality. The same men who lined the roadsides, taking their own time to rejoin their corps, would probably have marched in with a good swing under other conditions. It cannot be helped, it exists, and the best has to be made of it; but it does not convey to those engaged even the shadow of the realities of campaigning. Apparently the Salisbury manœuvers were not intended to do so.

The published table of marks awarded the last batch of candidates for entrance to the Royal Military Academy, shows the necessity for all-round efficiency. Thus in Mathematics Class I. and Class II. (higher mathematics) the top score is made by the fifth on the list; in Latin by the tenth; in French by the seventy-ninth (the next highest being amongst the unqualified); in English by the fortieth (the next highest being also an unqualified), the seventy-sixth running very close up; in Geometrical Drawing by the seventieth. Geography and Free-hand Drawing were the only two subjects in which the first on the list, with an aggregate of 11,011 marks, took the lead. There is no particular moral to be drawn from the result beyond the evident fact that cramming up one or two or more subjects is far less profitable than the possession of general information, and that this means steady school work if the objective be Artillary or Engineers.

When, if ever, we are engaged in an European conflict special correspondents will have to revert to the arms which were considered sufficient by their predecessors in 70-71, namely, a stout stick. They will have to forego cheering on regiments and boycotting "confreres" who follow their particular calling with greater attention to journalistic requirements; they will do well to abstain from charging with cavalry or using revolvers under any circumstances unless they have a desire to find themselves with their backs to a wall and gazing into the barrels of half-a-dozen levelled rifles. In so-called savage warfare, arms of defence are a necessity for the journalistic historian of the operations, but only for defence, and there is not the slightest justification or excuse for his taking part in the conflict or doing any snap-shooting otherwise than with a camera, and even that should not be indulged in recklessly, since it infers very close proximity indeed to positions where correspondents have no business to find themselves.

SOME consternation has been caused in South Bedfordshire owing to the fact that foxes are apparently being poisened extensively by some malicious person.

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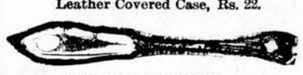
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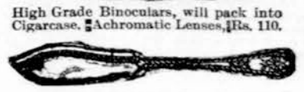
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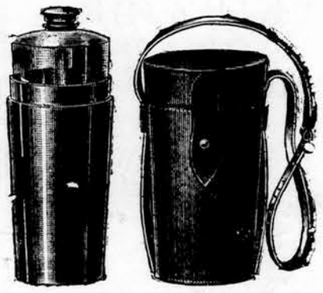
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